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A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE



EDITORIAL NOTE

This syllabus is published under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of Trinity College and is the work of the members of the Department of Biblical Literature and Religious Education. It is intended primarily for use in the general course in the study of the Bible that is required of all students of the College in the Freshman, Sophomore, or Junior year. It is offered to the public because the Committee wished to afford to other institutions having a similar course an opportunity to use it. The Committee commends it also to any person interested in the study of the Bible and particularly to adult Bible classes in Sunday schools that desire to undertake a more systematic study than is provided for by the International Lessons.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY
OF
THE ENGLISH BIBLE

BY

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TRINITY COLLEGE PRESS
DURHAM, N. C.
1922

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DURHAM, N. C.

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PREFACE

This volume is intended to be a guide to the study of the English Bible, nothing more. It makes no pretension of being either critical or scholarly. It is written with the hope that it may enable students of the Bible to gain a general and yet a comprehensive knowledge of the contents of the book. It is intended largely as a text book to be used in schools and colleges in connection with the Bible itself. It is arranged to be covered in a year of study in a course of three hours a week. At the same time it is easily adjustable to other plans of teaching. The review "Studies" are merely meant to be suggestive and are by no means comprehensive.

This work is the outcome of several years of experience in teaching the subject matter of the Bible. The author and his colleague have taught the English Bible for some years with no other text except a syllabus to suggest the main topics of interest. He has now enlarged that syllabus and arranged the work in permanent form for the use of students. The references are to any good edition of the English Bible, but perhaps more satisfactory results may be obtained by using Moulton's *Modern Reader's Bible*.

The author is under obligations to his colleague, Professor James Cannon, for reading the copy critically and for many helpful suggestions which contributed materially to improve the book. Several of the "Studies" in the section on the New Testament are entirely the work of Professor Cannon, while other "Studies" in that section have been carefully revised by him with consequent improvement. Unfortunately circumstances beyond his control prevented him from

carrying out his plan of undertaking the chief responsibility for the entire work of that section. He has given help in the task of correcting the proofs.

A debt of thanks is due also to Dr. W. T. Laprade of the Department of History in Trinity College for his painstaking care in editing the book. He has spared no efforts to make it a success, and the author is grateful to him for his assistance.

As might be expected in a work of this sort, frequent reference has been made to many books from which help could be secured. The author has not hesitated to borrow suggestions, ideas, and even outlines where he found them workable. Free use has been made of the following books: Eiselen and Barclay, *The Worker and His Bible*; Seay, *An Outline for the Study of Old Testament History*; Price, *A Syllabus of Old Testament History*; Bacon, *An Introduction to the New Testament*, Erdman, *The General Epistles*, and Moulton, *Modern Reader's Bible*. Additional authorities that have been consulted are: Wild, Genung, Hodges, Penniman, and others, to all of whom the author acknowledges obligations.

H. E. SPENCE.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
Durham, N. C.

GENERAL OUTLINE

The Roman numerals in parenthesis at the right indicate the "Studies" in which these topics are treated.

I. INTRODUCTION TO BIBLE STUDY:

1. The Bible and how we got it (I).
2. Why and how we should study the Bible (II).

II. THE OLD TESTAMENT:

1. The beginning of things (III).
2. The history of the Hebrews:
 - a. The patriarchal period (IV-V).
 - b. Egypt and the Exodus (VI-XII).
 - c. The occupation of Canaan (XIII).
 - d. The period of the Judges (XIV-XV).
 - e. The rise and growth of the monarchy:
 - (1) Samuel (XVI).
 - (2) Saul (XVII).
 - (3) David (XVIII-XIX).
 - (4) Solomon (XX).
 - f. The division of the kingdom (XXII).
 - g. The history of Israel to the fall of the kingdom:
 - (1) Elijah (XXIII).
 - (2) Elisha (XXIV).
 - (3) Hebrew codes of law (XXV).
 - (4) Notable kings (XXVI).
 - h. The history of Judah to the fall of the kingdom (XXVII-XXVIII).
 - i. The exile and return (XXIX-XXX):
 - (1) Daniel.
 - (2) Esther.
 - (3) Ezra.
 - (4) Nehemiah.

3. The literature of the Hebrews :
 - a. The Prophets (XXXII) :
 - (1) Assyrian (XXXIII-XXXV).
 - (2) Chaldean and Exilic (XXXVI-XL).
 - (3) Post-Exilic (XLI).
 - b. Hebrew classics (XLIII) :
 - (1) Poetry (XLIV-XLIX).
 - (2) Wisdom Literature (L-LVI).

III. BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS (LVIII).

IV. THE NEW TESTAMENT :

1. New Testament history :
 - a. The Gospels (LIX-LXIX).
 - b. Acts (LXXI-LXXII ; LXXVII).
2. New Testament Literature :
 - a. The Epistles (LXXIII-LXXVI ;
LXXVIII-LXXXII).
 - b. The Revelation (LXXXIII-LXXXIV).

STUDY I

THE BIBLE AND HOW WE GOT IT

I. THE BIBLE AS A BODY OF LITERATURE:

1. The contents of the Bible, 66 books:

a. Contents of the Old Testament:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) <i>Law</i> | 5 |
| Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers,
Deuteronomy. | |
| (2) <i>History</i> | 12 |
| Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I Samuel, II
Samuel, I Kings, II Kings, I Chron-
icles, II Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah,
Esther. | |
| (3) <i>Poetry</i> | 5 |
| Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes,
Song of Solomon. | |
| (4) <i>Prophecy</i> | 17 |
| Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Eze-
kiel, Daniel, — Hosea, Joel, Amos,
Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Ha-
bakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah,
Malachi. | |

b. Contents of the New Testament:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) <i>Historical</i> | 5 |
| Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts. | |
| (2) <i>Doctrinal</i> | 21 |
| Romans, I Corinthians, II Corinthians,
Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Co-
lossians, I Thessalonians, II Thessa-
lonians, I Timothy, II Timothy, Titus,
Philemon, Hebrews, James, I Peter,
II Peter, I John, II John, III John,
Jude. | |
| (3) <i>Apocalyptic</i> | 1 |
| Revelation. | |

2. Kinds of literature in the Bible :

- a. Prophetic.
- b. Wisdom.
- c. Devotional.
- d. Legal.
- e. Historical.
- f. Epistolary.
- g. Apocalyptic.

II. THE BIBLE AS A RECORD OF DIVINE REVELATION :

1. The inspiration of the Bible.
2. Evidences of a divine element :
 - a. Its unity.
 - m.B.* b. Its effect on the human heart and conscience.
 - c. Its permanent qualities.

III. HOW WE GOT OUR BIBLE :

1. The growth of the Canon of Scripture :
 - a. The origin and growth of Old Testament Canon :
 - (1) The Law.
 - (2) The Prophets.
 - (3) The Writings.
 - b. The origin and growth of the New Testament Canon.
2. The transmission of the Bible :
 - a. The transmission of the Old Testament.
 - b. The transmission of the New Testament.

3. Important translations of the Bible:

- a. Chief early translations:
 - (1) The Septuagint.
 - (2) The Targums.
 - (3) The Peshito.
 - (4) The Vulgate.
- b. Early Anglo-Saxon translations. Note the work of:
 - (1) Cædmon.
 - (2) Bede.
 - (3) Ælfric.
- c. Notable English translations:
 - (1) Wycliffe.
 - (2) Tyndale.
 - (3) Coverdale.
 - (4) Cromwell.
 - (5) The Authorized Version.
 - (6) The Revised Versions.
 - (7) The Bible in modern speech.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The Bible as a library.
- 2. The tests which the Bible has stood.
- 3. The meaning of inspiration.
- 4. The meaning of "Canon of Scripture."
- 5. The reasons for the various translations of the Bible.
- 6. The relative value of the different translations now in use.

STUDY II

WHY AND HOW WE SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE

I. WHY WE SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE :

1. Because of its great influence on the past.
2. Because of its literary excellence.
3. Because of its value in the study of literature.
4. Because of its religious value :
 - a. It furnishes a comprehensive vision of God.
 - b. It gives a keen insight into human nature.
5. Because of its permanent religious significance :
 - a. Old Testament :
 - (1) An insight into the nature of God.
 - (2) A view of remarkable characters and personalities.
 - (3) Lofty devotional literature.
 - (4) Application of religion to life.
 - b. New Testament :
 - (1) God as revealed in Jesus.
 - (2) Instruction in spirituality.
 - (3) Inspiration in time of trouble.

II. HOW WE SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE :

1. The value of having a method of Bible study :
 - a. Mere reading is not study.
 - b. Danger of unsystematic study.

2. Various methods of study:
 - a. The literary method.
 - b. The devotional method:
 - (1) Study by topics.
 - (2) Study by characters.
 - (3) Study by books.
 - c. The critical method.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The influence of the Bible on literature and art.
2. The influence of the Bible in moral reforms.
3. The dangers of unsystematic and unintelligent Bible study.

STUDY III

THE BEGINNING OF THINGS

Assignment: Genesis 1-11.

- I. STORY OF CREATION. GIVE ORDER AND STEPS.
- II. MAN AND HIS RELATION TO HIS WORLD:
 1. His relation to God.
 2. His relation to the animal and vegetable world.
 3. His relation to woman.
- III. THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SIN:
 1. The origin of sin. The temptation and fall.
 2. The development of sin:
 - a. The first murder. Cain and Abel.
 - b. The boasting murderer. Lamech.
 - c. Wide-spread results of sin.
 3. Redemption by elimination of the unfit. The flood.
 4. Sin reappears after the flood:
 - a. Noah's drunkenness.
 - b. The tower of Babel.
- IV. A LIST OF BEGINNINGS:
 1. All created things.
 2. The Sabbath.
 3. Work.
 4. Language.
 5. Sin.
 6. Suffering.
 7. Physical death.
 8. Clothing.
 9. Sacrifice.

10. Murder.
11. Polygamy.
12. Arts.
13. Poetry.
14. Cities.
15. Capital punishment.
16. Drunkenness.
17. Different tongues.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The progressive stages of creation.
2. Man's distinction from the lower animals.
3. Woman's place in the early world.
4. The nature of the first sin.
5. The image of God.
6. The curse of work and suffering.
7. The serpent in Oriental thought.
8. The flood among other peoples.
9. Other creation stories.
10. The covenant of the rainbow.
11. Longevity among the ancients.
12. The significance of :
 - a. Methuselah.
 - b. Ararat.
 - c. Enoch.

STUDY IV

ABRAHAM, THE FIRST OF THE PATRIARCHS

Assignment: Genesis 12-25:11.

I. THE CALL AND WANDERINGS OF ABRAHAM:

1. The call of Abraham. (Quote). See also Hebrews 11:9-12.
2. The wanderings of Abraham:
 - a. Migration from Ur to Haran.
 - b. From Haran to Canaan.
 - (1) The promise.
 - (2) The altar.
 - c. In Egypt. Sarah and Pharaoh.
 - d. Return to Canaan:
 - (1) Abraham and Lot.
 - (2) The renewal of the promise.

II. ABRAHAM'S SETTLED LIFE IN CANAAN:

1. The raid on Sodom.
2. Meeting with Melchizedek.
3. Abraham's vision.
4. Sarah and Hagar.
5. Covenant of the circumcision.
6. The visit of the angels.
7. The destruction of Sodom.
8. Abimelech and Sarah.
9. Isaac and Ishmael.
10. The offering of Isaac.
11. The burial of Sarah.
12. Betrothal of Isaac.
13. Death of Abraham.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The significance of Abraham's migration.
2. Visions among the Orientals.
3. "A priest after the order of Melchizedek."
4. Oriental hospitality.
5. Circumcision as a religious rite.
6. Sarah, the defender of the home.
7. Human sacrifice in ancient times.
8. Machpelah, the first family burying-ground.
9. Consanguineous marriage.
10. The character of Abraham. Illustrate:
 - a. Faithful.
 - b. Unselfish.
 - c. Generous.
 - d. Magnanimous.
 - e. Religious.
 - f. Sympathetic.
11. Tithing.

STUDY V

ISAAC AND JACOB

Assignment: Genesis 25:12-37.

I. THE CAREER OF ISAAC :

1. The birth of Jacob and Esau.
2. Esau sells his birthright.
3. Isaac receives the divine promise.
4. Isaac and Abimelech.
5. Isaac's prosperity.
6. The stolen blessing.
7. The death of Isaac. See Genesis 35 : 27-29.

II. THE WANDERINGS OF JACOB :

1. The flight to Haran :
 - a. The vision at Bethel.
 - b. The pillar set up.
 - c. The vow.
2. The sojourn with Laban :
 - a. The meeting with Rachel.
 - b. Employment as shepherd.
 - c. An ancient love story.
 - d. The birth of Jacob's children.
 - e. Jacob outwits Laban in trade.
3. Jacob leaves Laban :
 - a. The flight and pursuit.
 - b. The reconciliation at Mizpah.
4. The meeting with Esau :
 - a. Jacob wrestles with the angel.
 - b. The reconciliation with Esau.

5. Jacob at Shechem :
 - a. Jacob buys parcel of land.
 - b. Dinah is disgraced.
 - c. The avenging of Dinah's honor.
6. At Bethel again :
 - a. Strange gods put away.
 - b. Jacob's name is changed.
 - c. The birth of Benjamin and the death of Rachel. *

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The significance of the birthright among the ancients.
2. The character of Isaac.
3. Polytheism in the time of Jacob.
4. The character of Jacob.
5. The beginnings of private property.
6. Primogeniture among the ancients :
 - a. In authority.
 - b. In property.
 - c. In marriage.
7. The place of woman among the ancient Hebrews.

STUDY VI

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN

Assignment: Genesis 37-50.

I. JOSEPH IN CANAAN :

1. Joseph and his dreams.
2. The jealousy of Joseph's brethren.
3. The visit to his brethren and the results.

II. JOSEPH IN PRISON IN EGYPT :

1. A slave in the house of Potiphar.
2. Joseph interprets dreams in prison:
 - a. The butler's dream.
 - b. The baker's dream.

III. JOSEPH'S RELEASE AND PROMOTION :

1. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dream.
2. Joseph becomes prime minister :
 - a. Takes charge of Pharaoh's house.
 - b. Conserves food against the famine.
 - c. Marries the daughter of an Egyptian priest.

IV. JACOB'S APPEAL TO EGYPT :

1. Famine in Canaan :
 - a. The first trip to Egypt for food :
 - (1) The accusation as spies.
 - (2) The demand for Benjamin.
 - (3) The return of the money.

- b. The second trip to Egypt :
 - (1) The feast in honor of Benjamin.
 - (2) The trumped up charge against Benjamin.
 - (3) Judah's eloquent plea.
 - (4) Joseph reveals himself to his brethren.

- 2. Jacob's household is transferred to Egypt :
 - a. The meeting of Joseph and Jacob.
 - b. The Israelites settle in Goshen.

V. LAST DAYS OF JACOB AND JOSEPH :

- 1. Jacob's blessing :
 - a. Blesses Joseph's sons.
 - b. Blesses his own sons.
- 2. Jacob's death and burial.
- 3. Joseph's last days :
 - a. Joseph is feared by his brethren.
 - b. Joseph reassures his brethren.
 - c. Joseph dies and is embalmed.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The importance placed upon paternal blessings.
- 2. The character of Joseph.
- 3. Famine in the east.
- 4. Ancient Egypt as the granary of the world.
- 5. Migrations of ancient peoples.

STUDY VII
THE EARLY LIFE OF MOSES
Assignment: Exodus 1-10.

I. ISRAEL IN SLAVERY:

1. The cause of the slavery.
2. Murder of the male children.

II. THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH OF MOSES:

1. The birth and preservation of Moses.
2. The education of Moses. See Acts 7:22.
3. The crime and exile.

III. MOSES IN MIDIAN:

1. Romance in Midian.
2. The burning bush.
3. The call of Moses. See also Hebrews 11:23-28. (Quote):
 - a. God's command to Moses.
 - b. The signs of success:
 - (1) The rod changed to a serpent.
 - (2) The leprous hand.
 - c. Moses pleads slowness of speech.
 - d. Aaron is sent as spokesman.

IV. MOSES' FIRST APPEAL TO PHARAOH:

1. The request for the liberation of the Israelites.
2. Pharaoh increases their tasks.
3. Jehovah's assurance of success; the rod turns to a serpent.

4. The sending of the plagues and the result :
 - a. Blood, no effect.
 - b. Frogs, Pharaoh relents temporarily.
 - c. Lice, no effect.
 - d. Flies, Pharaoh again relents temporarily.
 - e. Murrain, no effect.
 - f. Boils, no effect.
 - g. Hail, Pharaoh relents temporarily.
 - h. Locusts, Pharaoh again relents.
 - i. Darkness, again the king relents.
 - j. Death of the first born, result deliverance.
5. Pharaoh refuses to see Moses again.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The change of attitude toward the Israelites.
2. The religion of Egypt in the time of Moses.
3. The education of Moses.
4. The call of Moses and the part his mother played in it.
5. Magic among the Orientals.
6. The hardening of Pharaoh's heart.
7. The plagues as an insult to Egyptian religion.
 - a. The Nile.
 - b. Cattle.

STUDY VIII

FROM EGYPT TO SINAI

Assignment: Exodus 11-18.

I. THE INSTITUTION OF THE PASSOVER :

1. Preparation for the tenth plague :
 - a. Borrowing from the Egyptians.
 - b. Sprinkling of door posts with blood.
2. The Feast of the Passover :
 - a. Method of observing.
 - b. Significance of.

II. THE TENTH PLAGUE :

1. The nature of the plague.
2. The effect of the plague.

III. THE EXODUS :

1. The march to the sea :
 - a. The journey in the wilderness.
 - b. The signs of Jehovah's presence :
 - (1) The pillar of cloud.
 - (2) The pillar of fire.
 - c. Pharaoh pursues the Israelites.
 - d. The Israelites cry to Jehovah.
2. The crossing of the Red Sea :
 - a. Assurance of deliverance.
 - b. The waters are divided, and the Israelites cross.
 - c. The Egyptians are drowned.
3. The song of deliverance.

IV. FROM THE RED SEA TO SINAI :

1. Difficulties of nomadic life :
 - a. Food and drink.
 - b. Warfare.
2. Ways of meeting these difficulties :
 - a. Drink furnished :
 - (1) By making Marah's bitter waters sweet.
 - (2) At the spring of Elim.
 - (3) By smiting the rock Horeb.
 - b. Food furnished :
 - (1) Quails in the evening.
 - (2) Manna in the morning.
 - c. Enemies overcome :
 - (1) Joshua fights.
 - (2) Moses prays.
 - (3) Aaron and Hur support Moses.
3. Jethro and the new organization.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The ethics of spoiling the Egyptians.
2. The importance of the Passover to the Jews.
3. The significance of carrying back Joseph's bones.
4. God as represented in Miriam's song.

STUDY IX

ISRAEL AT SINAI

Assignment: Exodus 19-34.

I. EARLY EVENTS AT SINAI :

1. Jehovah appears to Moses in the mount :
 - a. The appearance of the mountain.
 - b. The fear of the people.
2. The people make a covenant with Jehovah.

II. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS :

1. Commandments concerning right relations with God :
 - a. No other gods.
 - b. No graven images.
 - c. Respect for God's name.
 - d. Respect for God's day.
2. Commandments concerning right relations with men :
 - a. Respect for parents.
 - b. Against murder.
 - c. Against adultery.
 - d. Against theft.
 - e. Against false witness.
 - f. Against covetousness.

III. THE BOOK OF THE COVENANT :

1. Judgments dealing with civil and criminal cases :
 - a. The rights of slaves.
 - b. Assaults.
 - c. Laws regarding domestic animals.

- d. Responsibility for property.
- e. Social purity.
- 2. Religious and humane laws :
 - a. Kindness.
 - b. Justice.
 - c. Duties to God.
 - d. Sacred seasons :
 - (1) Feast of unleavened bread.
 - (2) Feast of the harvest.
 - (3) Feast of tabernacles.

IV. THE TABERNACLE :

- 1. The Holy of Holies :
 - a. Ark.
 - b. Mercy seat.
 - c. Cherubim.
- 2. Holy place :
 - a. Altar of incense.
 - b. Table and vessels.
 - c. Candlestick and vessels.
- 3. Court :
 - a. Great altar.
 - b. Laver of brass.
 - c. Priests' garments.

V. THE GOLDEN CALF :

- 1. The calf made in Moses' absence.
- 2. The punishment for the sin.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The social significance of the Ten Commandments.
- 2. The gradual development of Hebrew law.
- 3. The significance of the Hebrew feasts.
- 4. The significance of the Tabernacle.

STUDY X

REVIEW

STUDY I

1. Name the books of the Bible according to groups, history, etc.
2. Discuss the various kinds of literature in the Bible.
3. Discuss the Bible as a record of divine inspiration.

STUDY II

1. Indicate the chief reasons for the study of the Bible.
2. Discuss the permanent religious elements of the Bible.

STUDY III

1. Give the order and steps of creation.
2. Discuss Genesis as a book of beginnings.
3. Discuss the origin and development of sin.
4. Tell the story of Noah and his activities.

STUDY IV

1. Describe the call of Abraham, and state the significance of his migration.
2. Tell the story of Abraham and Hagar.
3. Outline Abraham's character. Illustrate.
4. Tell the story of the offering of Isaac.
5. Give an account of the betrothal of Isaac.

STUDY V

1. Tell the story of the stolen blessing.
2. Tell the story of Jacob's first night away from home.

3. Give an account of Jacob's stay with Laban.
4. Discuss Jacob's wrestling with the angel.

STUDY VI

1. Write a brief sketch of Joseph.
2. Discuss the importance of dreams among the Orientals.
3. Give the contents of the various dreams in this study.

STUDY VII

1. Give an account of the childhood of Moses.
2. Discuss the call of Moses. (Quote).
3. Name the plagues and discuss them in the light of Egyptian religion.

STUDY VIII

1. Discuss the Passover and its significance.
2. Describe the journey to the Red Sea.
3. Tell about the crossing of the sea and the song of deliverance.
4. Indicate the difficulties of nomadic life and how they were overcome.

STUDY IX

1. Quote the Ten Commandments, and discuss their social significance.
2. Indicate the nature of the laws contained in the Book of the Covenant.
3. Discuss the significance of the Tabernacle.
4. Indicate the nature and importance of the Hebrew festivals.
5. Tell about the Golden Calf and its results.

STUDY XI

WILDERNESS WANDERINGS

Assignment: Numbers 9:15-14; 16, 17; 20-25; 32, 35.

I. THE ADVANCE FROM SINAI:

1. The fire and the cloud.
2. The trumpets.
3. Morning and evening prayer. See Numbers 10:35-36.
4. Farewell to Hobab.

II. DIFFICULTIES AND WAYS OF MEETING THEM:

1. Murmuring and punishment.
2. Seventy elders appointed to help Moses.
3. Manna and quails sent.
4. The plague.
5. Envy and its punishment.

III. THE SENDING OF THE SPIES:

1. The spies and their mission.
2. The return and reports.
3. Effect of the reports.
4. The penalty for lack of faith.

IV. FURTHER EVENTS OF THE JOURNEY:

1. Korah's revolt and its punishment.
2. The choosing of a high priest.
3. Moses oversteps his authority.
4. Trouble with the Edomites.
5. Death of Aaron.
6. The fiery serpent.

V. THE STORY OF BALAAM :

1. The story.
2. The prophecy.

VI. FINAL PHASES OF WILDERNESS WANDERINGS :

1. Sin and its punishment.
2. Joshua succeeds Moses.
3. The allotment of the tribes.
4. The cities of refuge.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Moses as a leader.
2. The effect of the reports of the spies.
3. The cause of Moses' deposition.
4. The religious significance of the fiery serpent.
5. The prophecy of Balaam.
6. Caleb and his reward.
7. Justice among primitive peoples.

STUDY XII

THE FAREWELL AND DEATH OF MOSES

Assignment: Deuteronomy 1-11; 28-34.

I. MOSES' ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEPOSITION:

1. Review of past forty years:
 - a. The wilderness journey to Kadesh-Barnea.
 - b. The sending of the spies and the result.
 - c. The battle with the Amorites.
 - d. The destruction of Sihon and Og.
 - e. Joshua announced as Moses' successor.
2. Various exhortations:
 - a. Keep the statutes.
 - b. Remember the Lord.

II. THE DELIVERY OF THE COVENANT:

1. Restatement of the Ten Commandments.
2. Exhortation to observe and teach them.
3. Warning against contamination with the heathen.
4. Promise of success if faithful.
5. Reminder of God's providence in the wilderness.
6. Reminder of sin and punishment in the wilderness.
7. The promise of happiness in the new land.

III. THE REHEARSAL OF THE BLESSING AND THE CURSE:

1. The reward of faithfulness:
 - a. Plenty.
 - b. Prestige.
 - c. Power.

2. Punishment for unfaithfulness :

- a. Defeat.
- b. Disgrace.
- c. Despair.
- d. Destruction.

IV. THE COVENANT IN THE LAND OF MOAB :

1. Reminder of God's goodness.
2. The greatness of the new covenant.
3. The new covenant.
4. Words of encouragement to Israel and Joshua.

V. THE SONG OF MOSES :

1. Preface.
2. The song itself.

VI. THE LAST WORDS OF MOSES.

VII. THE DEATH OF MOSES :

1. Moses views the Promised Land.
2. Moses dies and is buried.
3. The days of mourning for Moses.
4. The estimate of Moses' greatness.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Moses as an orator.
2. The two versions of the Ten Commandments.
3. The Hebrew idea of religious education.
4. The fearfulness of the curse for unfaithfulness.
5. The new covenant.
6. Moses' conception of God.
7. The last words of Moses.
8. The greatness of Moses.

STUDY XIII

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN

Assignment: Joshua 1-11; 23, 24.

I. THE NEW LEADER :

1. Joshua's past record ; review :
 - a. Leads Israel against Amalek.
 - b. Accompanies Moses to Sinai.
 - c. Spies out the land of Canaan.
 - d. Succeeds Moses as leader.
2. God's promise to Joshua.
3. The tribes pledge allegiance.

II. EARLY EVENTS OF THE CONQUEST :

1. The spies are protected by Rahab.
2. The crossing of the Jordan.
3. The siege of Jericho.
4. The siege of Ai.
5. The sin of Achan :
 - a. Its nature.
 - b. Its effect.
 - c. Its punishment.
6. The building of the altar in Ebal.

III. THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN :

1. The terror stricken nations.
2. The Gibeonite embassy.
3. The conspiracy against Gibeon.
4. The Battle of Gibeon :
 - a. Joshua's prayer.
 - b. The slaughter of the five kings.

5. Further conquests :
 - a. Makkedah.
 - b. Libnah.
 - c. Lachish.
 - d. Eglon.
 - e. Hebron.
 - f. The south country.

IV. THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN :

1. The northern alliance.
2. Jehovah's assurance of victory.
3. The victory at Merom.
4. The extérmination of the Canaanites.

V. JOSHUA'S FAREWELL :

1. Review of their history.
2. Reminder of God's goodness.
3. Exhortation to fidelity.
4. The choice of the people.
5. The stone of witness.
6. The death of Joshua.
7. The burial of Joseph's bones.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The character of Joshua.
2. The faith of Rahab. See Hebrews 11 : 31 ; James 2 : 25.
3. The book of Jashar.
4. The destruction of the Canaanites.

STUDY XIV

THE EARLY PERIOD OF THE JUDGES

Assignment: Judges 1-12

I. CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD:

1. Political conditions.
2. Religious conditions.

II. EARLY OPPRESSIONS AND DELIVERERS:

1. Mesopotamian oppression; Othniel judge.
2. Moabite oppression; Ehud judge.
3. Early Philistine oppression; Shamgar judge.

III. CANAANITE OPPRESSION; DEBORAH AND BARAK JUDGES:

1. The oppression.
2. The decision and call to fight.
3. The battle.
4. The death of Sisera.
5. The song.

IV. THE MIDIANITE OPPRESSION; GIDEON JUDGE:

1. The severity of the oppression.
2. The story of Gideon:
 - a. Scenes in the life of Gideon:
 - (1) At the flail.
 - (2) At the altar.
 - (3) At the fleece.
 - (4) At the water.
 - (5) At the sword.
 - (6) At the whip.
 - b. Gideon causes Israel to sin.

3. The crowning of Abimelech :
 - a. Abimelech murders his brethren.
 - b. Abimelech is made king.
 - c. Jotham's parable.
 - d. Abimelech is slain.
4. Minor judges succeeding Abimelech :
 - a. Tola.
 - b. Jair.

V. THE AMMONITE OPPRESSION ; JEPHTHAH JUDGE :

1. The idolatry that led to the oppression.
2. The Ammonites invade the land.
3. Jephthah is chosen leader :
 - a. The conditions of Jephthah's acceptance.
 - b. The message to the Ammonites.
4. Jephthah goes to battle :
 - a. The vow.
 - b. The battle.
 - c. The return home.
 - d. Jephthah keeps his vow.
 - e. The fight with the Ephraimites.
 - f. Shibboleth.
5. Minor judges succeeding Jephthah :
 - a. Ibzan.
 - b. Elon.
 - c. Abdon.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The general character of the Judges.
2. Jael's treachery.
3. The character of Gideon.
4. The sanctity of the Oriental vow.
5. The shibboleth of a party.

STUDY XV

THE LATER PERIOD OF THE JUDGES

Assignment: Judges 13-21; Ruth. 

I. THE PHILISTINE OPPRESSION ; SAMSON JUDGE :

1. The birth of Samson :
 - a. The promise of the angel.
 - b. Samson to be a Nazirite.
 - c. Is moved by the spirit of God.
2. Samson and the woman of Timnah :
 - a. Samson kills the lion.
 - b. He weds the woman of Timnah.
 - c. Samson's riddle.
 - d. His wife is taken from him.
 - e. The burning of the cornfields.
3. Other demonstrations of Samson's strength :
 - a. The fight at Lehi.
 - b. The gates of Gaza.
4. Samson and Delilah :
 - a. Delilah seeks secret of Samson's strength.
 - b. The secret of his strength at last revealed.
 - c. Samson is captured by the Philistines.
5. Samson's death.

II. OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE TIME OF THE JUDGES :

1. The Danite migration :
 - a. Micah makes an image.
 - b. A Levite is secured as priest.
 - c. The migration.
2. The Benjamite war.

III. THE STORY OF RUTH :

1. The migration to Moab :
 - a. The cause of the migration.
 - b. The alliances in Moab.
2. The return to Bethlehem :
 - a. The decision to return.
 - b. Naomi's request.
 - c. Ruth's reply. (Quote).
 - d. The arrival at Bethlehem.
3. The romance in Bethlehem :
 - a. Ruth gleanes in Boaz's field.
 - b. Ruth makes advances to Boaz.
 - c. Boaz redeems the inheritance.
 - d. Ruth becomes the wife of Boaz.
 - e. Ruth becomes the grandmother of David.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The tragic guilt of Samson.
2. The Nazirite's vow.
3. The character of Samson.
4. The purpose of the Book of Ruth.
5. Religion during the time of the Judges.
6. The spirit of Ruth.

STUDY XVI

THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINGDOM; FROM THE BIRTH OF SAMUEL TO THE ANOINT- ING OF DAVID

Assignment: I Samuel 1-15.

I. THE RULE OF SAMUEL :

1. The birth of Samuel :
 - a. Hannah's prayer and vow.
 - b. Eli's rebuke.
 - c. The dedication to the Lord.
 - d. Hannah's thanksgiving.
2. The call of Samuel and doom of Eli :
 - a. The corruptness of Eli's sons.
 - b. Eli's inability to control his sons.
 - c. The warning of the man of God.
 - d. The call of Samuel.
 - e. Israel's defeat in battle :
 - (1) The loss of the Ark.
 - (2) The death of Eli's sons.
 - f. The death of Eli.
3. The Ark and the Philistines :
 - a. The effect of the Ark in Philistia :
 - (1) On Dagon.
 - (2) On the people.
 - b. The Philistines return the Ark :
 - (1) The guilt offering.
 - (2) The fatality in Beth-shemesh.
 - (3) The lodging of the Ark in Kirjath-jearim.
4. Samuel as judge :
 - a. The assembly at Mizpah.
 - b. The defeat of the Philistines.
 - c. Samuel as circuit judge.

II. THE REIGN OF SAUL :

1. The people demand a king :
 - a. The cause of the demand :
 - (1) Samuel too old to judge.
 - (2) Samuel's sons prove incompetent.
 - (3) Other nations have kings.
 - b. Samuel's response to the demand.
2. Saul is anointed king.
3. Early incidents in the reign of Saul :
 - a. Saul rescues Jabesh-Gilead.
 - b. Samuel makes a final speech :
 - (1) Justifies himself.
 - (2) Urges loyalty to Jehovah.
 - c. Saul offers sacrifice.
4. The raid on Michmash :
 - a. Jonathan saves the day.
 - b. Jonathan violates the king's command.
 - c. The people save Jonathan's life.
5. The breach between Saul and Samuel :
 - a. The fight against Amalek.
 - b. The violated orders.
 - c. Samuel deserts Saul.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The call of Samuel.
2. Jehovah as a god of war.
3. The beginning of the order of the prophets.
4. The ethics of Samuel's treatment of Agag.
5. The character of Samuel.

STUDY XVII

THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINGDOM; FROM THE ANOINTING OF DAVID TO THE DEATH OF SAUL

Assignment: I Samuel 16-II Samuel 1.

I. SAUL AND DAVID:

1. The anointing of David.
2. David becomes court musician.
3. David and Goliath :
 - a. Goliath defies Israel.
 - b. David visits the camp of Israel.
 - c. David decides to fight the giant :
 - (1) Inquires as to the reward.
 - (2) Seeks permission of the king.
 - (3) Tries Saul's armor.
 - d. David kills Goliath.
4. Saul's jealousy is aroused :
 - a. The song of welcome.
 - b. An evil spirit seizes Saul.
5. Saul gives David Michal for wife :
 - a. Saul's motive in giving Michal to David.
 - b. Michal's attitude toward David :
 - (1) Loves him.
 - (2) Later helps him to escape.

II. DAVID AND JONATHAN :

1. Jonathan intercedes in behalf of David.
2. David and Jonathan make a covenant.
3. Jonathan informs David of the plots against him.

III. DAVID AS AN OUTLAW :

1. At Nob :
 - a. Receives shew-bread.
 - b. Secures Goliath's sword.
 - c. Saul's vengeance.
2. At Gath :
 - a. Fears the Philistines.
 - b. Feigns madness.
3. At Adullam :
 - a. Family meets him there.
 - b. Malcontents rally to his standard.
4. At Keilah :
 - a. Fights the Philistines.
 - b. Is pursued by Saul.
5. At Engedi : *in the*
 - a. David spares Saul.
 - b. Saul is penitent.
6. Samuel dies and is buried.
7. David and Abigail :
 - a. Nabal refuses David assistance.
 - b. Abigail intercedes.
 - c. Nabal dies and David marries Abigail.
8. David again spares Saul's life. *in the battle*

IV. THE LAST DAYS OF SAUL :

1. Saul and the witch of Endor.
2. The death of Saul.
3. David's lament. (Quote).

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The character of Saul.
2. The tragic guilt of Saul.
3. The friendship of David and Jonathan.

STUDY XVIII

THE REIGN OF DAVID FROM HIS ACCESSION THROUGH HIS GREAT SIN

Assignment: II Samuel 2-12.

I. EARLY EVENTS OF DAVID'S REIGN :

1. Accession to the throne of Judah :
 - a. David goes up to Hebron.
 - b. David is anointed king of Judah.
2. Dual kingdom attempted :
 - a. Abner appoints Ish-bosheth king of Israel.
 - b. War between Abner and Joab :
 - (1) The battle.
 - (2) The murder of Asahel.
 - (3) The ensuing warfare.
 - c. Peace between Abner and David :
 - (1) Abner quarrels with Ish-bosheth.
 - (2) Abner makes a league with David.
 - (3) Joab slays Abner.
 - (4) David laments for Abner.

II. THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE KINGDOM :

1. The end of the dynasty of Saul :
 - a. Ish-bosheth is murdered.
 - b. David punishes the murderers.
 - c. David adopts Mephibosheth.
2. David is made king over all Israel.
3. David captures Jerusalem and makes it his capital.
4. Friendly relations established with Hiram, King of Tyre.

5. Foreign conquests are made :
 - a. Philistia.
 - b. Moab.
 - c. Syria.
 - d. Ammon.
 - e. Amalek.
 - f. Zobah.
6. The Ark is brought back to Jerusalem :
 - a. Uzzah is slain.
 - b. The Ark with Obed-edom.
 - c. David dances for joy.
 - d. Michal and David quarrel.
7. David plans to build the temple :
 - a. Is encouraged by Nathan.
 - b. Is forbidden by Jehovah.
 - c. David's humble prayer.
8. David shows kindness to the house of Saul.

III. DAVID'S GREAT SIN :

1. Adultery with Bath-sheba.
2. Murder of Uriah.
3. Bath-sheba becomes David's wife.
4. Nathan's rebuke of David.
5. David's penitence.
6. The death of the child.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. David's respect for the Lord's anointed.
2. Why David was not allowed to build the temple.
3. David's statesmanship in bringing about the consolidation of the kingdom.
4. David's cruelty to his enemies.
5. Sources of David's strength.

STUDY XIX

THE REIGN OF DAVID FROM HIS GREAT SIN TO HIS DEATH

Assignment: II Samuel 13-24.

I. THE REBELLION OF ABSALOM :

1. Events leading up to the rebellion :
 - a. Amnon's intrigue and sin.
 - b. Absalom's feast and the murder of Amnon.
 - c. Absalom's flight.
 - d. Joab brings Absalom back to Jerusalem.
 - e. David and Absalom become reconciled.
 - f. Absalom steals the hearts of all Israel.
2. The rebellion :
 - a. Conspiracy at Hebron.
 - b. David's flight :
 - (1) Ittai.
 - (2) The Ark returned.
 - (3) Hushai sent back as a spy.
 - (4) Ziba.
 - (5) Shimei.
 - c. Absalom in Jerusalem :
 - (1) Hushai's deceit.
 - ✓ (2) Ahithophel's counsel.
 - ✓ (3) Hushai's counsel.
 - (4) Ahithophel hangs himself.
 - (5) Hushai sends David word.
 - d. The battle :
 - (1) Amasa leads Absalom's army.
 - (2) Joab commands David's forces.
 - (3) David's charge in behalf of Absalom.
 - (4) The death of Absalom.
 - (5) The courier.

- e. David grieves for Absalom:
 - (1) David's lament.
 - (2) Joab rebukes David.
 - f. The restoration of peace:
 - (1) David returns to Jerusalem.
 - (2) David pursues his policy of clemency.
 - (3) Civil war under Sheba is put down.
 - (4) Joab murders Amasa.
- only*

II. CLOSING EVENTS OF DAVID'S REIGN:

- 1. The hanging of Saul's descendants:
 - a. The demand for their death.
 - b. David's vengeance on Merab (Michal).
- 2. David buries the bones of Saul and Jonathan.
- 3. Great men in David's army.
- 4. David's song of victory.
- 5. David's last words.
- 6. Numbering of the people:
 - a. The taking of the census. } *connection*
 - b. David realizes his sin.
 - c. God offers a choice of punishments.
 - d. David's choice.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The sin of the father visited on David's children.
- 2. The character of David.
- 3. David's love for Absalom.
- 4. The power of military chieftans in Israel.
- 5. Popular voice in the selection of kings.

STUDY XX

THE REIGN OF SOLOMON

Assignment: I Kings 1-11.

I. THE SUCCESSION OF SOLOMON :

1. The last days of David :
 - a. David and Abishag.
 - b. Adonijah aspires to the throne.
 - c. Nathan interferes on behalf of Solomon.
 - d. Solomon is anointed king.
 - e. Adonijah submits to Solomon.
 - f. David gives final instructions to Solomon :
 - (1) To obey Jehovah.
 - (2) To take vengeance on his foes.
 - (3) To care for his friends.
 - g. David dies and is buried.
2. The destruction of Solomon's enemies :
 - a. Adonijah. ✓
 - b. Joab.
 - c. Shimei.
3. Solomon forms an alliance with Egypt.

II. SOLOMON ON THE THRONE :

1. Solomon's dream.
2. The judgment of Solomon.
3. The widespread success of his kingdom :
 - a. The extent of his kingdom.
 - b. The wisdom of Solomon.

III. SOLOMON AND THE TEMPLE :

1. The ancestry of the temple, or steps leading up to the temple ; a review :
 - a. Abel's offering.

- b. Noah's altar.
 - c. Jacob's "House of God."
 - d. Moses' tabernacle.
 - e. Eli's temple at Shiloh.
2. Building of the temple :
 - a. Place.
 - b. Materials.
 - c. Construction.
3. Plans of the temple :
 - a. Size.
 - b. Parts.
4. Purpose of the temple :
 - a. Centralize and localize worship.
 - b. Unify the people.
 - c. Interpret Jehovah to the people.
5. The dedication of the temple :
 - a. Opening statement. *Sanctification*
 - b. Prayer.
 - c. Blessing.

IV. SOLOMON'S GREATNESS :

1. Visit of the Queen of Sheba.
2. Solomon's riches.

V. FALL OF SOLOMON :

1. The cause.
2. The revolt of Jeroboam. *Samaria*

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The wisdom of Solomon.
2. The temple in the religious life of the Hebrews.
3. The character of Solomon.
4. Contributions of Saul, David, and Solomon to the life of Israel.

STUDY XXI

REVIEW

STUDY XI

1. Indicate the difficulties encountered in the wilderness, and show how they were met.
2. Give an account of the sending of the spies and their reports.
3. Tell the story of Balaam.

STUDY XII

1. Give an account of the last days of Moses.
2. Discuss Moses as an orator.
3. Write a brief sketch of Moses.

STUDY XIII

1. Narrate the main events in the conquest of Canaan.
2. Discuss the life and character of Joshua.

STUDY XIV

1. Discuss the general political and religious conditions in Israel during the time of the Judges.
2. Name the chief oppressions, and indicate the way in which relief was obtained.
3. Name the judges, and give the main facts connected with the most important ones.

STUDY XV

1. Outline the career of Samson.
2. Give the story of the Book of Ruth.

STUDY XVI

1. Outline the career of Samuel, and discuss his character.
2. Give the main events in the early reign of Saul.

STUDY XVII

1. Give an account of David and Goliath.
2. Discuss the friendship of David and Jonathan.
3. Give a brief account of David's life as an outlaw.
4. Discuss the character of Saul.

STUDY XVIII

1. Give an account of the early reign of David.
2. Show how David brought about the consolidation of the kingdom.
3. Narrate the story of David's great sin.

STUDY XIX

1. Narrate the story of Absalom, giving a complete account of the rebellion and its aftermath.
2. Give the closing events of David's reign.
3. Give an account of David's great men.

STUDY XX

1. Narrate the main events in the early career of Solomon.
2. Write a complete account of the temple and its importance.
3. Discuss the greatness, wisdom, and weakness of Solomon.
4. Indicate the specific contributions of Samuel, Saul, David, and Solomon to the national life of Israel.

STUDY XXII

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

Assignment: I Kings 12-16.

I. THE DISRUPTION OF THE KINGDOM :

1. Prophecy of disruption (I Kings 11:9-13).
2. Causes of disruption :
 - a. Old feeling of hatred between factions of Saul and David.
 - b. Lack of unity caused by Solomon's foreign alliances.
 - c. Loss of faith caused by Solomon's idolatry.
 - d. Ahijah's encouragement of Jeroboam.
 - e. Rehoboam's outrageous demands.
 - f. Failure of the people to get relief.
3. Extent of disruption.
4. Rehoboam attempts to keep his kingdom :
 - a. Sends Adoram to collect taxes.
 - b. Threatens to fight Israel.
 - c. Is dissuaded by the prophet.

II. THE REIGN OF JEROBOAM :

1. Jeroboam's establishment and policy :
 - a. Jeroboam is crowned king.
 - b. Shechem is made capital of Israel.
 - c. Jeroboam's system of worship :
 - (1) Purpose. *to stop Judah from accepting Reh.*
 - (2) Nature. *gold calves*
 - (3) Location. *Dan & Bethel*
 - (4) Creation of priesthood.
 - (5) Feast days established.
2. Jeroboam comes into disfavor :
 - a. Jeroboam and the Man of God from Judah: *Samuel of king*
 - (1) The prophecy at Bethel.

(2) The fate of the Man of God. *lion*

(3) The prophet of Bethel confirms the warning.

b. Ahijah and the wife of Jeroboam.

c. Death of Jeroboam.

III. THE REIGN OF REHOBOAM :

1. Corrupt religious situation :

a. Rehoboam's mother an idolatress.

b. Idolatry prevalent everywhere.

c. Other sins and abominations.

2. Rehoboam gets into difficulties with Egypt :

a. Shishak despoils the temple.

b. Rehoboam substitutes brass for gold.

IV. REHOBOAM'S SUCCESSORS :

1. Abijam :

a. Character of Abijam. *son (evil like Dad)*

b. War between Jeroboam and Abijam.

2. Asa : *son of Abijam*

a. Asa's good reign :

(1) Abolished idolatry.

(2) Removed his grandmother from being queen.

(3) Wise alliance with Syria. *defeat Baasha*

b. Asa's death.

V. JEROBOAM'S SUCCESSORS :

1. Nadab.

4. Zimri. *Sepher 2 parts*

2. Baasha.

5. Omri.

3. Elah.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Beginning of prophetic interference in politics.

2. An early "strike."

3. Exorbitant taxation and useless luxury as causes of national unrest.

STUDY XXIII

THE PERIOD OF ELIJAH

Assignment: I Kings 17-II Kings 2:18.

I. AHAB IS KING OVER ISRAEL:

1. The character of Ahab. *evil*
2. Marries the wicked Queen Jezebel.

II. ELIJAH AND BAAL WORSHIP:

1. Elijah announces Jehovah as the controller of the weather:
 - a. The prophecy of the famine.
 - b. At the brook Cherith.
 - c. At Zarephath: ~
 - (1) The oil and meal.
 - (2) Restoration of the widow's son.
2. The challenge to Baal:
 - a. Jehovah announces the end of the drought.
 - b. Elijah shows himself to Ahab.
 - c. The challenge and test at Carmel:
 - (1) The appeal to the people.
 - (2) The terms of the test. *bull & fat*
 - (3) The test and its results.
 - (4) The destruction of the prophets of Baal.
 - d. The end of the drought.

III. ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND DESPONDENCY:

1. The message from Jezebel.
2. The cause and cure of Elijah's despondency:
 - a. The causes of the despondency:
 - (1) Physical exhaustion.
 - (2) Feeling of loneliness.

- (3) Lack of work.
- (4) Reaction from Carmel's excitement.
- b. The cure for despondency:
 - (1) Recruited strength; sleep, rest, food.
 - (2) Influences of nature; storm, earthquake, fire.
 - (3) Still small voice of earnestness.
 - (4) Final assurance of victory.
 - (5) Elijah's commission.

IV. AHAB AND THE PROPHETS OF GOD: *avoid Hazael of Syria of Elisha prophet*

1. Ben-hadad, Ahab, and the prophets:
 - a. Ben-hadad's demands of Ahab.
 - b. The battle and defeat of the Syrians.
 - c. The covenant with Ben-hadad. *let him go*
 - d. The prophet's rebuke of the king.
2. Ahab and Elijah quarrel concerning Naboth's vineyard: *(near Ahab) let go man for garden*
 - a. The king's desire.
 - b. The crime.
 - c. The pronouncement of doom.
3. Micaiah and Ahab:
 - a. Ahab plans to attack Ramoth-Gilead.
 - b. Micaiah's prophecy.
 - c. The result of the battle.

V. ELIJAH DURING THE REIGN OF AHAZIAH: *Jezabel son of Ahab*

1. Elijah predicts Ahaziah's death.
2. The destruction of the king's men. *fine*
3. Elijah is taken away.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The fight against Baal worship.
2. The character of Elijah.
3. The character of Ahab.

STUDY XXIV

THE PERIOD OF ELISHA

Assignment: II Kings 2:19-8:15.

I. ELISHA'S WORK AMONG THE SONS OF THE PROPHETS:

1. The call of Elisha.
2. Elisha visits the sons of the prophets with Elijah.
3. Elisha receives a "double portion" of Elijah's spirit.
4. Wonder-works connected with the sons of the prophets:
 - a. The healing of the waters. *not*
 - b. The mocking children.
 - c. The vessels of oil.
 - d. Death in the pot.
 - e. The feeding of the hundred men.
 - f. The axe-head that swam.

II. ELISHA'S WORK OF A POLITICAL OR NATIONAL CHARACTER:

1. The water trenches:
 - a. The rebellion of Moab.
 - b. The need of water.
 - c. Elisha and his prophecy.
 - d. The defeat of Moab.
2. Naaman and Gehazi:
 - a. Naaman, the leper, hears of Elisha.
 - b. The curing of the leprosy.
 - c. Naaman believes in Jehovah.
 - d. Gehazi's sin and its punishment. 5

3. The expedition against Elisha :
 - a. Elisha warns the king against the enemy.
 - b. Elisha is besieged in Dothan.
 - c. The capture and liberation of the Syrians.
 - d. The result of the kindness to the enemy.
4. The siege of Samaria :
 - a. The horrible famine during the siege.
 - b. Elisha prophesies plenty.
 - c. The doubting captain.
 - d. The prophecy is fulfilled.
 - e. The doubter dies.
5. Hazael's visit to Elisha.

III. ELISHA AS A FRIEND, OR ELISHA IN PRIVATE LIFE :

1. Elisha and the Shunammite woman :
 - a. The prophet's chamber.
 - b. The Shunammite's son :
 - (1) The child is born.
 - (2) Death of the child.
 - (3) The child is restored to life.
2. The Shunammite woman's estate :
 - a. The estate is confiscated during her absence.
 - b. The estate is restored to her by the king.

IV. THE DEATH OF ELISHA, (See II Kings 13:14-21).

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Elisha and Elijah contrasted.
2. Elisha as a statesman.
3. The invisible forces of the universe.
4. Joash or the "three battle" king.
5. The school of the prophets.

STUDY XXV

SOME HEBREW CODES OF LAW

Assignment: Deuteronomy 12-26; Leviticus 17-26

I. THE DEUTERONOMIC CODE:

1. Ceremonial and religious laws :
 - a. Various suggestions as to sacrifice.
 - b. Warning against idolatry.
 - c. Sumptuary laws.
 - d. Tithing.
 - e. The Sabbatical Year.
 - f. Various feasts.
 - g. Doom of idolaters.
2. Appointment and duties of officials :
 - a. King.
 - b. Priests.
 - c. Levites.
3. Criminal laws :
 - a. Cities of refuge.
 - b. Of witnesses.
 - c. Of one found murdered.
4. War measures :
 - a. Of entering battle.
 - b. Of attacking cities.
 - c. Of destroying fruit trees.
 - d. Of captive women.
5. Miscellaneous measures :
 - a. Domestic.
 - b. Laws of purity.
 - c. Neighborly courtesies.
 - d. Various customs.
6. The first born and the triennial tithe.

II. THE LAW OF HOLINESS :

1. Sumptuary laws :
 - a. Eating of blood.
 - b. Eating of sacrifice.
 - c. Of things that die a natural death.
2. Laws concerning idolatry :
 - a. Idols.
 - b. Moloch.
 - c. Devils and familiar spirits.
3. Personal purity :
 - a. Forbidden relationships.
 - b. Bodily purity.
4. Attitude toward others :
 - a. Toward the poor.
 - b. Toward neighbors.
 - c. Toward strangers.
5. Laws of sacrifices.
6. Feasts and holy days.
7. Year of Jubilee.

III. THE PRIESTLY CODE :

1. Law of circumcision (Genesis 17).
2. Law of the Passover (Exodus 12).
3. The tabernacle and its furniture (Exodus 25-31; 35-40).
4. Rites of sacrifice (Leviticus 1-6).
5. Laws of purification (Leviticus 11-16).
6. Miscellaneous laws (Numbers 6, 27, 31, 35).

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The social significance of the Hebrew laws.
2. The various codes and the period to which they belong.
3. The significance of the term "holiness."

STUDY XXVI

THE LAST DAYS OF ISRAEL

Assignment: II Kings 8:16-17:38.

I. THE REIGN OF JEHU:

1. The anointing and coronation of Jehu:
 - a. The anointing of Jehu.
 - b. The explicit orders of Jehu.
 - c. The coronation.
2. Jehu extirpates the house of Omri:
 - a. The murder of Joram.
 - b. The murder of Ahaziah.
 - c. The death of Jezebel.
 - d. The murder of Ahab's seventy sons in Samaria.
 - e. The murder of the remainder of Ahab's kinsfolk, friends, great men, and priests.
 - f. The murder of forty-two of Ahaziah's brethren.
3. Jehu's religious reform:
 - a. The murder of priests of Ahab.
 - b. The murder of Baal worshippers.
 - c. The destruction of the altars and house of Baal.
4. Jehu's failure and punishment:
 - a. Retains golden calves of Jeroboam.
 - b. Walks not in the law of the Lord.
 - c. Israel is punished by Hazael.
 - d. Jehu dies.

II. SUCCEEDING KING'S OF ISRAEL:

1. Jehoahaz:
 - a. Character of Jehoahaz. *evil*
 - b. Punishment by the Syrians. *Hazael*

2. Jehoash (Joash): *son of Jeroboam*
 - a. Followed the sins of Jeroboam.
 - b. Visit to Elisha.
 - c. Smites Syria three times.
 - d. Jehoash and Amaziah. *Israel wins*
3. Jeroboam II: *son of Jehoash*
 - a. Character.
 - b. Great service rendered Israel:
 - (1) Restores Israel's border.
 - (2) Recovers other lost territory.
4. Zechariah.
5. Shallum.
6. Menahem:
 - a. Pays tribute to Assyria.
 - b. Levies heavy tax.
7. Pekahiah:
8. Pekah:
 - a. Invasion by Assyria. *Ahaz*
 - b. Preliminary captivity.

III. FALL OF ISRAEL:

1. Hoshea last king of Israel: *when Assyria fell*
 - a. Trouble with Assyria.
 - b. Conspiracy with Egypt.
 - c. Fall of Samaria. *Hoshea*
2. Cause of the downfall of Israel.
3. Fate of the captives.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The philosophy of Israel's downfall.
2. The inhabitants of Israel after the captivity.
3. The fate of the lost tribes.
4. God's goodness and Israel's sin (See II Kings 17:7-23).

STUDY XXVII

THE HISTORY OF JUDAH FROM JEHOSEPHAT TO AHAZ

Assignment: II Chronicles 17-28.

I. THE MORAL REVIVAL UNDER JEHOSEPHAT:

1. Jehoshaphat's reforms:
 - a. Walks in the ways of the Lord.
 - b. Destroys places of Baal worship.
 - c. Sends teachers to teach the law to all the people.
 - d. Orders righteous judgment in the land.
 - e. Seeks help from Jehovah.
 - f. Praises Jehovah for victory.
2. Jehoshaphat's foreign relations:
 - a. With Israel.
 - b. With Philistines and Arabians.
 - c. With Moab, Ammon, and Edom.

II. RULERS FROM JEHOSEPHAT TO HEZEKIAH:

1. Jehoram:
 - a. Character of Jehoram:
 - (1) Murders his relatives.
 - (2) Walks in evil ways.
 - b. Difficulties confronting Jehoram:
 - (1) Subjects revolt.
 - (2) Dies diseased and despised.
2. Ahaziah, his character and fate.
3. Athaliah, her character and fate.
4. Joash:
 - a. Joash's good reign under Jehoiada:
 - (1) Repairs the temple.
 - (2) Worships Jehovah.

- b. Joash's wicked reign after the death of Jehoiada :
 - (1) Returns to Baal worship.
 - (2) Murders the Prophet Zechariah, Jehoiada's son.
 - (3) Is defeated by the Syrians.
 - (4) Is murdered by his servants.
- 5. Amaziah :
 - a. Avenges his father's murder.
 - b. Makes war with Edom.
 - c. Sets up gods of Edom and worships them.
 - d. Is defeated by Israel.
 - e. Is conspired against and slain.
- 6. Uzziah (Azariah) :
 - a. Uzziah's successful early reign :
 - (1) Successful military campaigns.
 - (2) Prestige among foreign countries.
 - (3) Internal improvements.
 - (4) Great military inventions.
 - b. Uzziah's later decline :
 - (1) The sin.
 - (2) The punishment.
- 7. Ahaz :
 - a. Ahaz's religious career :
 - (1) Makes images of Baalim.
 - (2) Burns children to Moloch.
 - (3) Robs and closes the house of God.
 - b. Ahaz's political career :
 - (1) Difficulties with Syria and Israel.
 - (2) Becomes entangled with Assyria.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The Assyrian problem in Judah.
- 2. The character of Ahaz.
- 3. The greatness of Uzziah.
- 4. Jehoshaphat as a reformer.

STUDY XXVIII

THE HISTORY OF JUDAH FROM HEZEKIAH TO THE CAPTIVITY

Assignment: II Chronicles 29:36.

I. THE REIGN OF HEZEKIAH :

1. Hezekiah's religious reforms :
 - a. The opening, repairing, and sanctifying of the temple.
 - b. The restoration of religious services :
 - (1) The sanctification of the priests and Levites.
 - (2) Provisions for sacrifice :
 - (a) Sin offering.
 - (b) Burnt offering.
 - (c) Thank offering.
 - (3) Great rejoicing by king and people.
 - c. Observance of the Passover :
 - (1) The people throughout the kingdom are called.
 - (2) A generous response to the call.
 - (3) The people observe the feast.
 - d. The destruction of idolatry in the land.
 - e. Provision for continuous temple worship.
2. Hezekiah's latter reign :
 - a. The invasion of Sennacherib :
 - (1) Preparation for the siege of Jerusalem.
 - (2) Sennacherib belittles Jehovah.
 - (3) Hezekiah and Isaiah pray.
 - (4) Jerusalem is saved.
 - b. Hezekiah's illness.
 - c. Last works of Hezekiah.

II. SOME SUCCESSORS OF HEZEKIAH :

1. Manasseh. (See also II Kings 21) :
 - a. The anti-religious movement in Judah :
 - (1) The nature of the sin :
 - (a) Altars to Baal and the host of heaven.
 - (b) Moloch worship, burnt his own son.
 - (c) Practiced augury, enchantment, etc.
 - (d) Persecuted the faithful.
 - (2) God's warning and threats.
 - b. Manasseh's captivity.
 - c. Manasseh's reform.
2. Amon.
3. Josiah :
 - a. Purification in and out of Jerusalem.
 - b. Repair of the temple.
 - c. Discovery of the law.
 - d. Effect of the discovery :
 - (1) Josiah is penitent.
 - (2) A new covenant is made.
 - (3) The Passover is re-instituted.
 - (4) The land is cleansed of evil.
 - e. Josiah's rashness and death.

III. THE LAST DAYS OF THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM :

1. Jehoahaz ; gets in trouble with Egypt.
2. Jehoiakim ; does evil and is carried to Babylon.
3. Jehoiachin ; is taken captive.
4. Zedekiah ; rebels against Babylon ; captured.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The character of Hezekiah.
2. The cause of the downfall of Judah.
3. The law that was discovered.
4. The destruction of the Assyrians.

STUDY XXIX

INCIDENTS OF THE EXILE

Assignment: The Book of Esther; Daniel 1-6.

I. THE STORY OF ESTHER:

1. Esther is made queen :
 - a. Events leading to the choice of Esther :
 - (1) Ahasuerus gives a great feast.
 - (2) Vashti is ordered to show herself and refuses.
 - (3) Vashti's sentence.
 - (4) A new queen is to be chosen.
 - b. Esther takes Vashti's place :
 - (1) The king gives a feast.
 - (2) Esther learns from Mordecai of a plot against the king.
2. Haman plans to destroy the Jews :
 - a. The cause of Haman's hatred.
 - b. Haman secures a decree from the king.
3. Esther's intercession :
 - a. Mordecai begs Esther to intercede.
 - b. Esther's resolution.
 - c. Esther finds favor with the king.
 - d. Haman and the king are invited to the queen's banquet.
 - e. Haman boasts of success and prepares a gallows for Mordecai.
4. Haman's plot is frustrated :
 - a. Mordecai's services are recalled and rewarded.
 - b. Haman leads Mordecai's horse through the streets.
 - c. The plot is exposed at the banquet.
 - d. Haman is hanged on his own gallows.

- e. The edict against the Jews is revoked.
 - f. The enemies of the Jews are destroyed.
 - g. Haman's sons are destroyed.
5. The origin of the feast of Purim.

II. STORIES FROM DANIEL :

1. Daniel and the king's meat :
 - a. The Hebrew youths are chosen to eat at the king's table.
 - b. The request to abstain from the king's meat.
 - c. The result of the test :
 - (1) The simple diet proves superior.
 - (2) The Hebrews find favor with the king.
2. The dream of the image and the stone :
 - a. The king dreams and forgets the dream.
 - b. The wise men fail to reveal the dream.
 - c. Daniel reveals and interprets the dream.
 - d. The dream and the interpretation.
 - e. Daniel's reward.
3. The story of the fiery furnace :
 - a. The decree and the refusal.
 - b. The punishment and its results.
4. The dream of the tree that was cut down :
 - a. The dream.
 - b. Its interpretation.
 - c. Its fulfillment.
5. Belshazzar's feast.
6. Daniel and the den of lions.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The object of the Book of Esther.
2. The purpose of the stories of the exile.
3. The nature of the Book of Daniel.

STUDY XXX

THE RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY

Assignment: The Books of Ezra and Nehemiah.

I. THE RETURN UNDER ZERUBBABEL:

1. The edict of Cyrus:
 - a. Jews urged to return to Jerusalem.
 - b. Assistance given by the neighbors.
 - c. Vessels of the old temple restored.
2. Classes and number of those who returned:
 - a. Jews, 42,360.
 - b. Slaves, 7,337.
3. Preparations to build the temple:
 - a. Worship, sacrifice, and feast days instituted.
 - b. Materials for the temple are gathered.
 - c. The foundation of the house is laid.
4. The building of the temple is hindered:
 - a. Insincere help offered and refused.
 - b. A letter of protest is sent to Artaxerxes:
 - (1) The nature of the letter.
 - (2) The result of the letter.
5. Work on the temple is resumed:
 - a. The prophets encourage the resumption of work.
 - b. Tatnai writes to Darius.
 - c. Darius discovers Cyrus's decree and confirms it.
 - d. The temple is finished and dedicated.

II. THE RETURN OF EZRA:

1. The king's commission to Ezra:
 - a. All who wish to do so may return with him.

- b. To take treasures and money back to Jerusalem.
- c. Exemption from tribute of all ministers of the temple.
- d. Freedom to punish unbelievers.
- 2. The reform under Ezra :
 - a. Ezra grieves over the mixed marriages.
 - b. Ezra prays for forgiveness for the people.
 - c. The people reform and put away their strange wives.

III. THE WORK OF NEHEMIAH :

- 1. Nehemiah returns to Jerusalem :
 - a. Nehemiah secures permission to return.
 - b. The return and investigation of the walls.
- 2. The rebuilding of the wall :
 - a. Opposition is shown :
 - b. The secrets of success in the building :
 - (1) The willingness of the people.
 - (2) Watchfulness and prayer.
 - (3) Preparation for defense while they worked.
- 3. The great revival :
 - a. The reading and hearing of the law.
 - b. Fasting and repentance.
 - c. Confession of God's goodness.
 - d. Confession of national sins.
 - e. Sealing of the covenant.
 - f. Sacrifice and rejoicing.
 - g. Reforms instituted.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. "The glory of the latter house."
- 2. Reforms of Ezra and Nehemiah.
- 3. The generosity of Cyrus.

STUDY XXXI

REVIEW

STUDY XXII

1. Discuss the causes leading to the division of the kingdom.
2. Discuss the reign and character of Jeroboam.
3. Say what you can about Asa and his reign.

STUDY XXIII

1. Give the main events in the life of Elijah.
2. Discuss the struggle against Baalism and the test on Carmel.
3. Indicate the causes and cure of Elijah's despondency.
4. Outline the life of Ahab.

STUDY XXIV

1. Give an account of the chief miracles of Elisha.
2. Indicate Elisha's place in the political life of Israel.
3. Tell the story of Naaman.
4. Describe the incident of Elisha and the Shunammite woman.
5. Contrast and compare Elisha and Elijah.

STUDY XXV

1. Indicate the nature of Hebrew legislation.
2. Give some of the practical aspects of the law.

STUDY XXVI

1. Give an account of Jehu and his work.
2. Name five other kings of this period, and indicate their importance.
3. Describe the fall of Israel; give the causes.

STUDY XXVII

1. Discuss the moral revival under Jehoshaphat.
2. Discuss the character of Uzziah.
3. Tell what you can about Ahaz.

STUDY XXVIII

1. Give a complete account of Hezekiah's religious reforms.
2. Discuss Hezekiah and the Assyrian invasion.
3. Describe the anti-religious movement under Manasseh.
4. Discuss the discovery of the law and its effects.
5. Give an account of the last days of Judah.

STUDY XXIX

1. Tell the story of the Book of Esther.
2. Characterize :a. Vashti ;b. Esther ;c. Mordecai.
3. Give an account of the following incidents in Daniel :
 - a. The fiery furnace episode.
 - b. Daniel and the king's meat.
 - c. Belshazzar's feast.
 - d. Daniel and the lion's den.
4. Tell the stories of the two dreams and their interpretation.

STUDY XXX

1. Give an account of the return under Zerubabel.
2. Note the hindrances to the building of the temple and how overcome.
3. Indicate the importance of the work of Ezra.
4. Show how Nehemiah got the wall completed.
5. Discuss the great revival.

STUDY XXXII

THE PROPHETS AND THEIR PROBLEMS

I. THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF HEBREW PROPHECY:

1. The prophet as a messenger of God.
2. Other methods of revelation :
 - a. God spoke directly, as to Adam, Moses, Noah, Elijah, etc.
 - b. The "Angel of the Lord" spoke, as to Abraham, Gideon, etc.
 - c. Angels spoke, as to Lot, Cornelius, Peter, etc.
 - d. God spoke by lots, Urim and Thummim, etc.
 - e. God spoke through dreams and visions.
 - f. God spoke through Jesus Christ.
3. Moses the first great prophet.
4. Prophecy from Moses to Elisha.
5. Problems connected with the development of prophecy :
 - a. The sons of the prophets.
 - b. False prophets.
 - c. Professional prophets.
6. The development of the great literary prophets.

II. THE TASK OF THE PROPHETS:

1. To preach against social injustice. Examples :
 - a. Nathan (II Sam. 12:1 ff.).
 - b. Ahijah (I Kings 11:29 ff.).
 - c. Elijah (I Kings 21:17-24).
 - d. Elisha (II Kings 9:1-13).
 - e. The great literary prophets, Amos, Isaiah, etc.

2. To give a clearer conception of the character of Jehovah.
3. To defend and keep pure the religion of Jehovah.
4. To preach religious patriotism :
 - a. Warning against the sins of the nations.
 - b. Encouragement of the nation.
 - c. Denunciation of other powers.
5. To foretell an ideal social state.

III. THE GREAT LITERARY PROPHETS AND THEIR PERIODS :

1. The Assyrian period :
 - a. Amos.
 - b. Hosea.
 - c. Isaiah.
 - d. Micah.
2. The Chaldean period :
 - a. Jeremiah.
 - b. Zephaniah.
 - c. Nahum.
 - d. Habakkuk.
3. The prophets of the Exile :
 - a. Ezekiel.
 - b. Obadiah.
 - c. Isaiah.
4. The post-exilic period :
 - a. Haggai.
 - b. Zechariah.
 - c. Malachi.
 - d. Joel.
 - e. Jonah.
 - f. Daniel.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The prophet as a product of his social situation.
2. The prophet as a patriot.
3. The optimism of the prophets.
4. The prophet as a religious genius.
5. The prophets and the messianic hope.
6. The prophets' estimate of the character of Jehovah.
7. The parables of the prophets.

STUDY XXXIII
THE PROPHETS OF THE ASSYRIAN PERIOD,
PART I

Assignment: Amos, Hosea, Micah.

I. THE PROPHET AMOS AND HIS MESSAGE :

1. Amos, the man :
 - a. The personality and training of Amos.
 - b. The methods of Amos.
2. The Message of Amos :
 - a. The judgment of the nations.
 - b. Warnings and exhortations :
 - (1) Condemnation of the ruling classes.
 - (2) Israel's stubbornness.
 - (3) Rebukes and exhortations.
 - (4) The day of the Lord.
 - (5) Woes to the wicked.
 - c. Visions of judgment :
 - (1) Locusts.
 - (2) Fire.
 - (3) The plumbline.
 - (4) The summer fruit.
 - (5) The altar.
 - d. The hopeful future :
 - (1) The remnant to be saved.
 - (2) Restoration promised.

II. THE PROPHET HOSEA AND HIS MESSAGE :

1. The call of the prophet :
 - a. The story of Gomer.
 - b. The application of the story to Israel.
2. The message of Hosea :
 - a. Corrupt conditions in Israel :
 - (1) Causes of the corruption :

- (a) Wicked rulers.
- (b) Indifferent and ignorant priests.
- (2) The inevitable doom:
 - (a) Reaping the whirlwind.
 - (b) A harvest prophecy.
 - (c) Sentences of judgment.
- b. The yearning of God:
 - (1) God's love and regret.
 - (2) A new series of complaints.
 - (3) A new set of warnings.
 - (4) A call to repentance.
 - (5) A promise of forgiveness.

III. THE PROPHET MICAH AND HIS MESSAGE:

- 1. Micah, the man.
- 2. The message of Micah:
 - a. Judgment and salvation:
 - (1) The judgment of the people.
 - (2) The cause of the judgment:
 - (a) Corrupt leaders.
 - (b) Mistreatment of the people.
 - (3) The salvation of the people:
 - (a) The glorious latter days.
 - (b) The salvation of the remnant.
 - b. The controversy before the mountain.
 - (Quote).
 - c. The man of wisdom.
 - d. The gracious God.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The social situation in the time of these prophets.
- 2. True religion as expressed by Micah.
- 3. The clash between the priests and the prophets.
- 4. Contrast of Hosea and Amos.

STUDY XXXIV
THE PROPHETS OF THE ASSYRIAN PERIOD,
PART II

Assignment: Isaiah 1-23.

I. GENERAL PROPHECIES :

1. The great arraignment :
 - a. Corruptness of the people.
 - b. Protest against false religion.
 - c. Exhortation to reform.
 - d. Promise of redemption.
2. Through judgment to glory :
 - a. The glorious future.
 - b. Corrupt conditions.
3. Parable of the vineyard. (Quote).
4. A sevenfold woe :
 - a. Covetousness.
 - b. Intemperance.
 - c. Indifference to punishment.
 - d. Moral insensibility.
 - e. Self-righteousness.
 - f. Viciousness.
 - g. The penalty.
5. The call of the prophet. (Quote).

II. POLITICAL PROPHECIES :

1. The unholy alliance :
 - a. To King Ahaz.
 - b. To the King of Israel.
 - c. Judah and her enemies :
 - (1) The sign Immanuel.
 - (2) The coming of light.
 - (3) The Prince of Peace.
 - d. The doom of the north.

2. The Assyrian invasion :
 - a. Assyria to be used by the Lord.
 - b. The rod of the stem of Jesse.
 - c. Songs of rejoicing.

III. THE DOOMS OF THE NATIONS :

1. Babylon.
2. Assyria.
3. Philistia.
4. Moab.
5. Syria.
6. Israel.
7. Ethiopia.
8. Egypt :
 - a. The doom of Egypt.
 - b. The watchman of Israel.
 - c. The valley of vision.
9. Tyre.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Comparison of Micah and Isaiah.
2. Isaiah's attitude toward formal religion.
3. The character of Isaiah.
4. The social situation of Isaiah's time.
5. Isaiah's call to service.
6. Immanuel and the Prince of Peace.
7. Isaiah as a patriot.
8. The use of parables among the Orientals.

STUDY XXXV
THE PROPHETS OF THE ASSYRIAN PERIOD,
PART III

Assignment: Isaiah 24-39.

I. JUDGMENT AND RESTORATION :

1. A rhapsody of judgment :
 - a. The voice and the vision.
 - b. Various songs :
 - (1) Song of the elders.
 - (2) Song in that day.
 - (3) Song in the land of Judah.
2. The covenant with death :
 - a. Evil conditions.
 - b. Warnings from the Lord.
3. Judgment upon Ariel :
 - a. Warning against sin.
 - b. Promise of better days.
4. Warning against foreign alliance :
 - a. The boaster that sitteth still :
 - (1) Futility of trusting Egypt.
 - (2) Gracious promise to Zion.
 - (3) Prophecy of the destruction of Assyria.
 - b. The horses of Egypt :
 - (1) Exhortation to trust Jehovah.
 - (2) The influence of the righteous.
 - c. Warning against careless ease.
5. A rhapsody of salvation.
6. The utter destruction :
 - a. The fury of the Lord.
 - b. The desolation of the land.
7. The great restoration.

II. THE MINISTRY OF ISAIAH UNDER HEZEKIAH :

1. The invasion of Sennacherib :
 - a. The mission of Rabshakeh :
 - (1) The demand of Rabshakeh.
 - (2) The speech of Rabshakeh.
 - (3) Hezekiah's message to Isaiah and the reply.
 - (4) Rabshakeh's return.
 - b. The letter to Hezekiah :
 - (1) Hezekiah's prayer over the letter.
 - (2) Isaiah's message to Hezekiah.
 - c. The destruction of Sennacherib.
2. The sickness of Hezekiah :
 - a. Hezekiah prays.
 - b. His life is extended .
 - c. He sings a song of praise.
3. Hezekiah's folly :
 - a. Hezekiah displays his treasures.
 - b. Isaiah reproves Hezekiah.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The poetical element in Isaiah.
2. The prophet's attitude toward foreign alliances.
3. The beauty of the Golden Age.
4. Isaiah's influence in politics.
5. The destruction of the Assyrian forces.

STUDY XXXVI
THE PROPHETS OF THE CHALDEAN PERIOD,
PART I

Assignment: Jeremiah 1-23.

I. THE PROPHET'S CALL AND MANIFESTO:

1. The call of the prophet.
2. The manifesto:
 - a. The accusation against Jerusalem.
 - b. The call to Jerusalem to repent.
 - c. Threats against Judah.
 - d. A vision of judgment.
 - e. The search for manhood.
 - f. A threat of foreign invasion.
 - g. Prophecy of destruction.

II. MISCELLANEOUS DISCOURSES:

1. The temple of the Lord are these:
 - a. A call to repentance.
 - b. Obedience rather than sacrifice.
2. Topheth.
3. Grievous conditions in Jerusalem:
 - a. The hurt of the daughter.
 - b. A lamentation.
 - c. The mourning women.
 - d. The panic.

III. THE MISSIONARY JOURNEY:

1. The covenant:
 - a. The commission to preach the covenant.
 - b. The rejection of the covenant.
 - c. The conspiracy of Anathoth.
2. The emblems:
 - a. The girdle.
 - b. The bottle.

IV. THE DROUGHT AND OTHER PROPHECIES :

1. A rhapsody of the drought :
 - a. A picture of desolation.
 - b. A note of repentance.
2. The doom of the land.
3. Condemnation of Sabbath violation.

V. DISCOURSES FOUNDED ON POTTERY :

1. The potter's clay.
2. The potter's bottle.
3. Meditations under persecution :
 - a. The persecution of the prophet.
 - b. The prophet's lament.

VI. PROPHECIES FOR THE RULERS :

1. A warning of the destruction of Jerusalem.
2. A warning against the king's house.
3. An appeal to the royal house :
 - a. An appeal for righteousness.
 - b. The fate of Shallum.
 - c. Denunciation of Jehoiakim.
 - d. Condemnation of Coniah.
 - e. Complaint against false shepherds.
 - f. Promise of a righteous leader.
4. On false prophets.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The character of Jeremiah.
2. The symbolism of Jeremiah.
3. The patriotism of the prophet.

STUDY XXXVII

THE PROPHETS OF THE CHALDEAN PERIOD, PART II

Assignment: Jeremiah 24-52.

I. CONTROVERSIAL PROPHECIES:

1. The emblem of figs.
2. The cup of the Lord's fury:
 - a. The desolation of the land.
 - b. The cup of fury.
 - c. The widespread devastation.
3. Controversy over the destruction of the temple:
 - a. The warning of destruction.
 - b. The threat of death.
 - c. Jeremiah's life is spared.
4. The prophecy of the yoke:
 - a. Jeremiah advises the nations to submit to Babylon.
 - b. The warning to Zedekiah.
 - c. Hananiah breaks the yoke and prophesies.
 - d. Jeremiah substitutes an iron yoke and prophesies the death of Hananiah.
5. Epistle to the elders of the captivity:
 - a. Directions as to how to live in Babylon.
 - b. Prophecy against his enemies:
 - (1) Against the king of Judah.
 - (2) Against false prophets:
 - (a) Zedekiah.
 - (b) Shemaiah.

II. PROPHECIES OF THE RESTORATION:

1. The restoration of Judah:
 - a. Promise of return from captivity.
 - b. Destruction of Judah's foes.

2. The restoration of Israel :
 - a. The joys of the restored kingdom.
 - b. A promise to Israel.
3. The new covenant.

III. VARIOUS INCIDENTS AND PROPHECIES OF AN HISTORICAL NATURE :

1. The Anathoth estate :
 - a. The purchase of the estate.
 - b. Jeremiah's prayer and protest.
 - c. God's statement of captivity and return.
2. The Hebrew servants :
 - a. The violation of the covenant.
 - b. The punishment for violation.
3. The Rechabites :
 - a. The fidelity of the Rechabites.
 - b. The reward.
4. The burning of the roll.
5. The crisis of the siege.
6. Jeremiah is abducted to Egypt.
7. A prophecy to the Jews in Egypt.

IV. DOOMS OF THE NATIONS :

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Egypt. | 5. Edom. |
| 2. Philistia. | 6. Damascus. |
| 3. Moab. | 7. Babylon. |
| 4. Ammon. | |

V. EPILOGUE AND APPENDIX.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The Rechabites.
2. The courage of Jeremiah.
3. The prophet of consolation.

STUDY XXXVIII

THE END OF THE CHALDEAN PERIOD AND THE BEGINNING OF THE EXILE .

*Assignment: Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, and
Ezekiel 1-20.*

I. THE MESSAGE OF ZEPHANIAH :

1. Threats and denunciations :
 - a. Against Judah :
 - (1) Punishment of Judah.
 - (2) The day of the Lord.
 - (3) Exhortation to penitence.
 - b. Against foreign nations.
2. Promise of joy for Zion.

II. THE MESSAGE OF NAHUM :

1. The goodness and power of God.
2. The destruction of Nineveh.

III. THE MESSAGE OF HABAKKUK :

1. A rhapsody of the Chaldeans :
 - a. The mystery.
 - b. The solution.
 - c. The doom of the Chaldeans.
2. Jehovah comes to Judgment.

IV. EZEKIEL AND HIS MESSAGE :

1. The sevenfold message of initiation :
 - a. The call and commission :
 - (1) The vision.
 - (2) The commission.
 - b. The prophet as a watchman.
 - c. The opening of the mouth.
 - d. The mimic siege.
 - e. The doom of the land.

- f. The conditions that follow the doom.
- g. The vision of Jerusalem in her pollutions :
 - (1) The tour of investigation.
 - (2) The marking and slaying of the idolaters.
 - (3) The vision of the glory of God.
 - (4) The promise of a new heart.
- 2. The sevenfold token :
 - a. Stuff for removing.
 - b. Bread of trembling.
 - c. Vision failing.
 - d. Vision afar off.
 - e. Trust in false prophets.
 - f. Trust in vain inquiry.
 - g. Trust in vicarious righteousness.
- 3. The sevenfold parable :
 - a. The vine.
 - b. The foundling.
 - c. Mother and daughter.
 - d. Eagles and cedar.
 - e. Sour grapes.
 - f. Young lion.
 - g. Broken vine.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The picture of Nineveh and its destruction.
- 2. Habakkuk's attitude toward perplexing problems.
- 3. The parables of Ezekiel.
- 4. The visions of Ezekiel.
- 5. The symbolism of Ezekiel.

STUDY XXXIX
THE PERIOD OF THE EXILE

Assignment: Ezekiel 20-48.

- I. JUDGMENT OF THE INQUIRING ELDERS :
 1. The delegation of elders.
 2. The prophet's refusal to be interviewed.
- II. THE SEVEN LAST WORDS :
 1. Against the South.
 2. The sword of the Lord.
 3. Judgment of the bloody city.
 4. Parable of Oholah and Oholibah.
 5. Judgment of Oholah and Oholibah.
 6. The rusty caldron.
 7. Woe beyond mourning.
- III. DOOMS OF THE NATIONS :
 1. A cluster of dooms :
 - a. Ammon.
 - b. Moab.
 - c. Edom.
 - d. Philistia.
 2. Tyre.
 3. Wreck of the good ship Tyre.
 4. Doom of the prince of Tyre.
 5. Zidon.
 6. Triumph of Israel.
 7. Sevenfold doom of Egypt :
 - a. The crocodile.
 - b. Wages for Nebuchadrezzar.
 - c. The day of the Lord.

- d. Pharaoh's arm broken.
- e. The fallen cedar.
- f. The dragon of the seas.
- g. A wail for Egypt.

IV. THE FALL AND RESTORATION :

- 1. The fall of Jerusalem.
- 2. The shepherds of Israel and the divine shepherd:
 - a. The wicked shepherds of Israel.
 - b. The good shepherd.
- 3. Mount Seir and the mountains of Israel:
 - a. Prophecy against Mount Seir.
 - b. Promise of restoration to Israel.
- 4. The valley of dry bones.
- 5. The joining of the sticks.
- 6. The invasion of Gog.
- 7. Jerusalem in her glory:
 - a. The law of the house.
 - b. The ordinances of the altar.
 - c. The entering of the sanctuary.
 - d. The holy portion of the land.
 - e. Oblations and offerings.
 - f. The healing waters.
 - g. The border of the tribes.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Ezekiel as the prophet of the individual.
- 2. Ezekiel as a law giver.
- 3. The picture of the healing waters.
- 4. The spirituality of Ezekiel.

STUDY XL

THE CLOSE OF THE EXILE

Assignment: Obadiah; Isaiah 40-66.

I. THE MESSAGE OF OBADIAH :

1. The doom of Edom.
2. The cause of the doom.
3. The triumph of Israel.

II. ISAIAH'S MESSAGE TO THE EXILES :

1. The deliverance of the exiles and the power of Jehovah:
 - a. A cry of comfort.
 - b. The servant of Jehovah delivered :
 - (1) Introduction.
 - (2) The summons before the bar of God :
 - (a) Jehovah acknowledges Israel.
 - (b) Jehovah's care for Israel.
 - (c) Jehovah reproves Israel.
 - (d) The condemnation of idolatry.
 - (e) Jehovah's message to Cyrus.
 - (f) Israel's triumph over Babylon.
 - (g) The redemption of Jacob.
2. The mission of the servant of Jehovah and the glory of Zion :
 - a. The mission of the servant of Jehovah :
 - (1) The servant awakened to his mission.
 - (2) The ministry to Zion.
 - (3) The ministry to the nations.
 - b. Zion awakened :
 - (1) Appeals to Zion :
 - (a) Jehovah's appeals.
 - (b) Appeals of the celestial hosts.
 - (2) The awakening and the chorus of watchmen.

- c. The servant of Jehovah exalted.
- d. Zion exalted :
 - (1) Zion the bride of Jehovah.
 - (2) Zion the city of beauty and peace.
 - (3) Zion the witness to the nations.
- 3. The future of Israel and the doom of the unfaithful :
 - a. Redemption in process in Zion :
 - (1) Struggle with sin and error.
 - (2) Israel rousing to repentance.
 - (3) Redemption begun.
 - (4) Song of Zion redeemed.
 - (5) The redeemer come to Zion.
 - b. The day of judgment :
 - (1) Judgment of the nations.
 - (2) Judgment in Zion.
 - (3) Jehovah in judgment.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The cause of the hate of Edom.
2. The suffering servant concept of Israel's mission.
3. Messianic elements in Isaiah.
4. Isaiah as the prophet of consolation.
5. The ultimate triumph of Israel.

STUDY XLI

THE PROPHETS AND THE POST-EXILIC PROBLEMS

Assignment: Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Joel, Jonah, Daniel, 7-12.

I. THE MESSAGE OF HAGGAI :

1. Rebuke of indifference in building the temple :
 - a. The rebuke.
 - b. The response.
2. Encouragement to the builders.
3. The guarantee of divine favor.
4. The exaltation of Zerubbabel.

II. THE MESSAGE OF ZECHARIAH :

1. The call to repentance.
2. The sevenfold vision :
 - a. The vision opens.
 - b. Horns and smith.
 - c. The measuring line
 - d. The high priest and the adversary.
 - e. The golden candlestick.
 - f. The sons of oil.
 - g. The flying roll.
 - h. The ephah and the talent.
 - i. The vision closes.
3. The inquiry on fasting.
4. The king of peace.
5. The withdrawal of the divine shepherd :
 - a. The flock of slaughter.
 - b. Graciousness and union.
 - c. The foolish shepherd.
6. Prophecies of the siege :
 - a. The fountain for the house of David.

- b. The smiting of the shepherd.
- c. The judgment and the age of holiness.

III. THE MESSAGE OF MALACHI :

- 1. Love of Jehovah for his people.
- 2. Faithfulness of priests and people.
- 3. Condemnation of guilt.
- 4. Exhortation to obedience.

IV. JOEL :

- 1. The plague as an emblem of judgment.
- 2. Repentance and relief.
- 3. The future.

V. JONAH :

- 1. The commission and flight.
- 2. The prayer and relief.
- 3. The preaching at Nineveh.

VI. DANIEL :

- 1. The vision of the four beasts.
- 2. The vision of the ram and he-goat.
- 3. The vision of the restoration.
- 4. Vision of the end.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The practical problems of Malachi.
- 2. The message of Haggai.
- 3. The post-exilic prophets and the day of the Lord.
- 4. The apocalyptic element in Daniel and Zechariah.
- 5. The vision of Joel.
- 6. The missionary message of Jonah.
- 7. The first glimpses of resurrection and immortality.

STUDY XLII

REVIEW

STUDY XXXII

1. Trace the origin and development of Hebrew prophecy.
2. Indicate the task of the prophets. Illustrate.
3. Name the great literary prophets.

STUDY XXXIII

1. Discuss the call, character, and method of Amos.
2. Indicate the contents of his message and its application.
3. Show Hosea's treatment of the love of God.
4. Contrast and compare Amos and Hosea.
5. Give the substance of the message of Micah.

STUDY XXXIV

1. Discuss the social and moral conditions in Israel as revealed in Isaiah.
2. Tell the story of the Parable of the Vineyard and its application.
3. Give the pictures of the glorious future in Isaiah.

STUDY XXXV

1. Discuss Isaiah's view of foreign alliances.
2. Give the main events in the ministry of Isaiah under Hezekiah.

STUDY XXXVI

1. Discuss Jeremiah's call and character.
2. Indicate the conditions in Jerusalem at the time of Jeremiah.

3. Discuss the emblem messages: the girdle, bottle, potter's clay.

STUDY XXXVII

1. Discuss Jeremiah as a patriot. Illustrate.
2. Tell about the burning of the roll.

STUDY XXXVIII

1. Give the substance of Zephaniah's message.
2. Indicate the nature of the Book of Nahum.
3. Say what you can about Ezekiel's visions.
4. What conditions did Ezekiel discover on his night journey.
5. Discuss the parables of Ezekiel.

STUDY XXXIX

1. Discuss the doom literature of Ezekiel.
2. Tell the story of the valley of dry bones.
3. Picture the vision of Jerusalem in her glory.

STUDY XL

1. Indicate the nature of Obadiah's message.
2. Give some idea of the poetical quality of Isaiah's writings.
3. Trace the development of the servant of Jehovah idea.
4. Discuss the messianic hope of Isaiah.

STUDY XLI

1. Indicate the nature of the message of Haggai.
2. Describe the visions of Zechariah and Daniel.
3. Indicate the main ideas in the message of Malachi.
4. Show the purpose of the Book of Joel.
5. Give the story of Jonah and its application.

STUDY XLIII

THE HEBREW CLASSICS

I. THE CONTENTS OF HEBREW CLASSIC LITERATURE:

1. The great classics: *Enum. 1-1000*
 - a. Psalms. ✓
 - b. Proverbs. ✓
 - c. Job.
2. The little classics:
 - a. Song of Songs.
 - b. Ruth.
 - c. Lamentations.
 - d. Ecclesiastes.
 - e. Esther.

II. POETRY IN THE OLD TESTAMENT:

1. Nature and characteristics of Hebrew poetry:
 - a. The nature of Hebrew poetry:
 - (1) Emotional as to substance.
 - (2) Imaginative as to presentation.
 - (3) Rhythmic and sublime as to style.
 - b. The structure of Hebrew poetry. *Paral-*
lelism:
 - (1) Synonymous (Psalm 8:4):
 - (2) Synthetic (Psalm 42:1).
 - (3) Antithetic (Proverbs 13:1).
 - (4) Climactic (Psalm 29:1).
2. Types of poetry in the Old Testament: *1/2*
 - a. As to form:
 - (1) Groups of couplets and sonnets.
 - (2) Lyrics.
 - (3) Drama.
 - b. As to nature and purpose:
 - (1) Devotional.
 - (2) Didactic or wisdom.

3. Collections of Hebrew poetry :
 - a. The Book of the War of Jehovah.
 - b. The Book of Jashar.
 - c. The Psalter.
 - d. The Proverbs.

III. THE HEBREW PSALTER :

1. The arrangement of the Book of Psalms.
2. The uses of the Psalter.
3. The musical disposal of the Psalms :
 - a. As to musical directions :
 - (1) As to tunes.
 - (2) As to kinds of voices.
 - b. As to musical accompaniment.

IV. THE WISDOM LITERATURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT :

1. The books of wisdom :
 - a. Job.
 - b. Proverbs.
 - c. Ecclesiastes.
2. The function of wisdom literature.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- ✓ 1. The nature of Hebrew poetry.
- ✓ 2. The uses of the Megilloth or "little classics."
3. Folk songs among the Hebrews.
4. Early Hebrew poetry.
5. The uses of the Psalter.

STUDY XLIV

PSALMS OF ADORATION OF JEHOVAH AND HIS UNIVERSAL REIGN

I. PSALMS OF ADORATION OF JEHOVAH :

1. Of God in nature :
 - a. Psalm 8, the glory of nature and the greatness of man.
 - b. Psalm 19, nature's testimony to the greatness of God.
 - c. Psalm 29, God's greatness manifested in the thunderstorm.
 - d. Psalm 104, creation's testimony to the goodness of God.
2. Of God's love for his people :
 - a. Psalm 33, the blessedness of God's people.
 - b. Psalm 103, God's mercy and compassion toward his people.
 - c. Psalm 111, God's goodness shown in Israel's redemption.
 - d. Psalm 113, Jehovah's love for the lowly.
 - e. Psalm 115, Jehovah's incomparable power and love.
 - f. Psalm 117, a song of praise.
 - g. Psalm 147, God's greatness in nature and his goodness to man.
3. Of God's glorious kingdom :
 - a. Psalm 145, God's just and gracious rule.
 - b. Psalm 146, God the unfailing protector.
4. Nature's call to universal praise :
 - a. Psalm 148, the universal praise of God.
 - b. Psalm 150, a call to universal praise.

II. THE UNIVERSAL REIGN OF JEHOVAH :

1. Jehovah's reign acknowledged by the nations :

- a. Psalm 47, God's rule over the nations.
 - b. Psalm 87, Zion's reputation among the nations.
 - c. Psalm 93, Jehovah's supremacy unquestioned.
2. A festal anthem celebrating Jehovah's reign:
- a. Psalm 95, Jehovah the creator and ruler.
 - b. Psalm 96, a call for universal worship of Jehovah.
 - c. Psalm 97, Jehovah the defender and preserver of his people.
 - d. Psalm 98, call to man and nature to praise a just God.
 - e. Psalm 99, Jehovah a holy God.
 - f. Psalm 100, Jehovah the gracious God.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The nature poetry of the Hebrews.
- 2. The character of Jehovah as expressed in the Psalter. Note:
 - a. Jehovah's tenderness and compassion.
 - b. His righteousness and justice.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CLASS EXERCISES

- 1. Call for assigned memory passages either from individuals or in concert.
- 2. Compare the nature poetry of the Hebrews with that of other literatures, e. g., Wordsworth or Coleridge.
- 3. Divide the class into groups and read the Festal Anthem, Psalms 95-100, aloud according to directions in Moulton, *Modern Reader's Bible*.
- 4. Compare the picture of God in the 103 Psalm with the New Testament conception of God.

STUDY XLV

PSALMS OF THANKSGIVING, WORSHIP, AND PENITENCE

I. PSALMS OF THANKSGIVING :

1. Personal psalms of thanksgiving :
 - a. Psalm 18, for deliverance of the king.
 - b. Psalm 30, for health, life, and joy.
 - c. Psalm 40, for rescue and a new song of joy.
 - d. Psalm 116, for deliverance from affliction.
 - e. Psalm 138, for the constancy of Jehovah's care.
 - f. Psalm 144, for God's providence and the prosperity of his people.
2. National psalms of thanksgiving :
 - a. Psalm 46, the Lord of hosts our refuge.
 - b. Psalm 48, Jehovah the refuge of Zion.
 - c. Psalms 65 and 66, for the goodness of God to Zion.
 - d. Psalm, 67, a festal response of praise.
 - e. Psalms 68 and 76, for Jehovah's presence in battle.
 - f. Psalm 107, for Jehovah's providence.
 - g. Psalm 118, a processional song of deliverance.
 - h. Psalms 124 and 126, songs of deliverance of the exiles.
 - i. Psalm 149, a chorus of victory.

II. PSALMS OF WORSHIP :

1. Psalms of the individual worshipper :
 - a. Psalm 5, a morning prayer for guidance.
 - b. Psalm 26, self-examination before worship.

- c. Psalm 27, the joy of waiting on the Lord.
- d. Psalms 42, 43, yearning for God.
- 2. Psalms having to do with temple worship :
 - a. Psalm 24, an inaugural hymn.
 - b. Psalm 84, the pilgrim's longing for the sanctuary.
 - c. Psalm 122, a salutation to Jerusalem.
 - d. Psalm 133, the blessedness of unity.
 - e. Psalm 134, a benediction.

III. PSALMS OF PENITENCE :

- 1. Psalms dealing only with personal penitence :
 - a. Psalm 6, a cry for help in distress.
 - b. Psalm 32, the joy of confession.
 - c. Psalm 38, the misery of a sin-cursed life.
 - d. Psalm 143, a prayer for guidance.
- 2. Psalms indicating a national repentance also :
 - a. Psalm 51, a prayer and a promise.
 - b. Psalm 102, an appeal for pity.
 - c. Psalm 130, a prayer for the redemption of Israel.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The development of a sense of individual guilt.
- 2. Jehovah as a God of war.
- 3. Jehovah as the director of the destiny of the nation.
- 4. The love of the Hebrews for the temple.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CLASS EXERCISES

- 1. Call attention to the beauty and grandeur of individual psalms. Such in this study are Psalms 24, 27, 42, 46, 51, 84, and 122.
- 2. Compare the Psalmist's love for the temple with that of the prophets. See Isaiah 2, also Haggai, etc.

STUDY XLVI

PSALMS OF PETITION

I. INDIVIDUAL PETITIONS :

1. Prayers for protection :
 - a. Psalm 3, from active foes.
 - b. Psalm 4, against slander.
 - c. Psalm 12, against deceitfulness.
 - d. Psalm 28, against the wicked.
 - e. Psalm 55, against a traitorous friend.
 - f. Psalms 56 and 57, against his adversaries.
2. Prayers for vindication :
 - a. Psalm 7, for just judgment.
 - b. Psalm 41, for succor in the day of evil.
3. Prayers for the manifestation of God :
 - a. Psalm 13, for counsel in sorrow.
 - b. Psalm 22, for God's presence in extremity.
 - c. Psalm 71, for comforting presence of God in old age.
 - d. Psalm 88, for a glimpse of God's face.
4. Prayers for deliverance :
 - a. Psalm 17, from insolent foes.
 - b. Psalm 31, from distress.
 - c. Psalm 35, from malicious foes.
 - d. Psalm 54, from oppression.
 - e. Psalms 64 and 70, from enemies.
 - f. Psalm 120, from slander.
 - g. Psalms 140 and 141, from the wicked.
 - h. Psalm 142, from persecutors.
5. Prayers for guidance and mercy :
 - a. Psalm 86, for guidance and favor.
 - b. Psalm 123, for divine pity.

II. PETITIONS THAT PERTAIN ALSO TO THE NATION :

1. Petitions for deliverance :

- a. Psalm 25, from enemies and troubles.
 - b. Psalm 44, from scorn and persecution.
2. Petitions for help in battle :
 - a. Psalm 60, a hymn of defeat.
 - b. Psalm 108, a hymn of victory.
3. Petitions for protection :
 - a. Psalm 28, against the wicked.
 - b. Psalm 74, against the plunderer.
4. Petitions for preservation :
 - a. Psalm 77, for preservation as of old.
 - b. Psalm 79, for preservation in bitter need.
 - c. Psalm 80, for preservation of Jehovah's vine.
5. Prayer for restoration, Psalm 85.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Jehovah's care for his people.
2. The development of prayer among the Hebrews.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CLASS EXERCISES

1. Call for striking psalms or passages from the assignment.
2. Analyze Psalm 77, the cause and cure of the psalmist's trouble.
3. Call for a review of the characteristics of Hebrew poetry, and have various members of the class cite passages illustrating parallelism.

STUDY XLVII

REFLECTIONS ON JEHOVAH AND HIS WORKS

I. REFLECTIONS ON THE MORAL ORDER :

1. The presence of justice in the moral order.
 - a. Psalms 9 and 10, the visitation of judgment upon the godless.
 - b. Psalm 75, God an impartial judge.
 - c. Psalm 82, God the upholder of justice.
2. The apparent hoplessness of life :
 - a. Psalm 39, a struggle with despair.
 - b. Psalm 90, the transitoriness of life.
3. The ultimate triumph of right :
 - a. Psalm 11, trust in God's righteousness.
 - b. Psalm 36, confidence in the love of God.
 - c. Psalm 37, the vindication of the righteous.
 - d. Psalm 62, God the only source of hope.
 - e. Psalm 90, God, the eternal dwelling place.
 - f. Psalm 92, the loving kindness of God.
4. The ultimate defeat of evil :
 - a. Psalm 14, the folly of denying God.
 - b. Psalm 49, the brevity of the triumph of the wicked.
 - c. Psalm 52, the doom of the mighty man of mischief.
 - d. Psalm 73, the temporary prosperity and ultimate destruction of the wicked.
 - e. Psalm 94, the certainty of vengeance on the wicked.

II. REFLECTIONS ON DIVINE PROVIDENCE :

1. The joy of fellowship with God :
 - a. Psalm 16, a song of consecration.
 - b. Psalm 112, the blessedness of Jehovah's followers.

- c. Psalms 127 and 128, Jehovah the source of domestic joys.
- d. Psalm 144, prosperity of Jehovah's people.
- 2. God's care for his people :
 - a. Psalm 23, the Lord as a shepherd.
 - b. Psalm 34, Jehovah the protector of the godly.
 - c. Psalm 91, Jehovah the refuge of the godly.
 - d. Psalm 121, Jehovah the guardian of his people.
 - e. Psalm 125, Jehovah an unfailing defense.
 - f. Psalm 139, Jehovah the ever-present God.

III. FURTHER REFLECTIONS :

- 1. On the value of scripture :
 - a. Psalm 1, result of meditating on the law.
 - b. Psalm 19, the power of the law.
 - c. Psalm 119, meditation on the law.
- 2. On the ideal man :
 - a. Psalm 1, the nature of the ideal man.
 - b. Psalms 15 and 24, the ideal man as a true worshipper.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The optimism of the Psalms.
- 2. The scriptural estimate of true manhood (See Jeremiah 5 : 1 ; Isaiah 32 : 2).
- 3. The "It pays to be good" theory in the Old Testament.
- 4. Jehovah as a shepherd. (See also Ezekiel 34 ; John 10).

SUGGESTIONS FOR CLASS EXERCISES

- 1. Call for citations and quotations. Psalm 1, 15, 19, 24, and 121 are favorites.
- 2. Read Psalm 34 aloud as a class.
- 3. Sum up the best statements concerning the law.

STUDY XLVIII

JEHOVAH'S PEOPLE, THEIR KING AND THEIR ENEMIES

I. ROYAL PSALMS:

1. Events in the life of the king:
 - a. Psalm 21, coronation anniversary.
 - b. Psalm 45, a royal marriage hymn.
2. Prayers for the king's welfare:
 - a. Psalm 20, for success in battle.
 - b. Psalm 61, for preservation of the king's life.
 - c. Psalm 63, for the overthrow of his enemies.
3. The character of the king:
 - a. Psalm 72, a picture of a righteous king.
 - b. Psalm 101, the resolutions of a righteous king.
4. The dominion of the king:
 - a. Psalm 2, the universality of his reign.
 - b. Psalm 18, his triumph in all phases of life.
 - c. Psalm 110, his victory over all his foes.
5. Yearning for the messianic king:
 - a. Psalm 89, the sure promise to David.
 - b. Psalm 132, the certainty of fulfillment of the promise.

II. HISTORICAL PSALMS:

1. The unfaithfulness of Jehovah's people:
 - a. Psalm 78, a review of Israel's unfaithfulness.
 - b. Psalm 81, Israel's inexcusable disobedience.
 - c. Psalm 106, Jehovah's mercy and Israel's ingratitude.

2. The love or power of God :
 - a. Psalm 105, Jehovah's care for Israel.
 - b. Psalm 114, God's providence.
 - c. Psalm 135, God's love as revealed in Israel's history.
 - d. Psalm 136, a thanksgiving for God's love.
3. Imprecatory psalms :
 - a. Psalm 58, a curse upon unrighteous judges.
 - b. Psalm 59, a curse upon bloodthirsty foes.
 - c. Psalm 69, a curse upon wanton persecutors.
 - d. Psalm 83, a judgment on Israel's foes.
 - e. Psalm 109, a curse on the curser.
 - f. Psalms 129 and 137, a curse on those that hate Zion.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The hate literature of the Hebrews.
2. The Hebraic conception of a king.
3. The messianic conception of the Psalms.
4. The ethics of the Psalms.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CLASS EXERCISES

1. Trace the history of Israel as narrated in the psalms.
2. Compare the imprecatory psalms with the doom literature of the prophets.
3. Compare the ideas of a righteous ruler in the Psalms with the conception set forth in prophets, especially Isaiah 9 and 11.
4. As a closing exercise, call attention to the Hallel, and read selections from the Egyptian Hallel (111-118) and the Great Hallel (145-150) by groups.

STUDY XLIX

THE SONG OF SONGS AND THE LAMENTATIONS

I. THE SONG OF SONGS, A WEDDING SONG:

1. Various interpretations of the book:
 - a. An allegory representing:
 - (1) The love of God and Israel (Hebrew).
 - (2) The love of Christ and the church (Christian).
 - b. A cycle of Syrian love songs.
 - c. A drama commemorating Solomon's wedding.
 - d. The drama of a shepherd lover.
2. The allegory theory:
 - a. For main ideas see the headlines in the King James Version, which interprets the book from the Christian point of view.
 - b. The Jewish interpretation merely substitutes Jehovah for Christ and Israel in the place of the church.

3. The Syrian song-cycle theory:

The Oriental custom was to celebrate the weddings for a week with dancing and song. The bride and groom masked as king and queen. References to this custom are found in Judges 14:12 and Tobit 11:19. The division by days are as follows:

- a. 1:1-2:6.
- b. 2:7-3:5.
- c. 3:6-5:1.
- d. 5:2-6:8.
- e. 6:9-7:10.
- f. 7:11-8:3.
- g. 8:4-14.

4. The Solomon wedding theory :

The outline is practically the same as above. See the arrangement in Moulton's *Modern Reader's Bible*.

5. The shepherd lover theory :

- a. The Shulamite in the harem (1:1-2:7).
- b. Reminiscences brought about by a dream (2:8-3:5).
- c. The day of betrothal :
 - (1) The approach of the king (3:5-5:1).
 - (2) The maiden's aloofness due to a dream (5:2-6:3).
 - (3) The king resumes his flattery to be rebuffed (6:4-12).
 - (4) The dance of Mahanaim and the escape of the bride.
 - (5) The king flatters the Mahanaim dancer.
- d. The reunion of the Shulamite and the shepherd lover.
 - (1) Longings for Lebanon (7:11-8:4).
 - (2) The renewal of love in Lebanon.

II. THE LAMENTATIONS, A DIRGE :

1. The significance of the poem.
2. The nature of the poem.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Wedding celebrations among the Hebrews.
2. The figure of the bride as the church.
3. The imagery of the Song of Solomon.
4. The significance of the Lamentations in the life of the Jews.
5. Abishag as the heroine of the Song of Songs.
6. The Song of Solomon as a drama.

STUDY L

WISDOM LITERATURE AND BIBLE TEACHINGS ON WISDOM

Assignment: Proverbs 1-9. ✓

I. AN OUTLINE OF THE STUDY OF WISDOM LITERATURE:

1. The wise men as teachers of ancient Israel:
 - a. The wise men as contrasted with priests and prophets.
 - b. The methods of the wise men.
2. Wisdom books of the ancient Hebrews:
 - a. Proverbs.
 - b. Ecclesiastes.
 - c. Job.
 - d. Ecclesiasticus.
 - e. The wisdom of Solomon.
3. The basis of Hebrew philosophy:
 - a. The existence of a personal God.
 - b. The reality of divine revelation.
4. Types of wisdom literature:
 - a. Riddle.
 - b. Fable.
 - c. Parable.
 - d. Proverbs.
 - e. Philosophical drama.
 - f. Philosophical essay or homily.

II. AN OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF PROVERBS:

1. Sonnets on wisdom (1-9).
2. The proverbs of Solomon (10: 1-22: 16).
3. A wisdom epistle (22: 17-24: 22).
4. Postscript to the wisdom epistle (24: 23-34).

5. Proverbs of Solomon copied by Hezekiah's men (25-29).
6. The words of Agur (30).
7. The words of Lemuel (31).

III. THE PROVERBS' COMMENDATION OF WISDOM :

1. Words of warning :
 - a. Against bad company.
 - b. On neglecting wisdom.
 - c. Perversity.
 - d. Strange women.
 - e. Laziness.
 - f. Tattling.
2. Qualities of wisdom :
 - a. Delivers from evil.
 - b. Brings prosperity.
 - c. Is the supreme prize of God.
 - d. Furnishes security.
 - e. Brings health.
3. Further thoughts on wisdom :
 - a. The tradition of wisdom.
 - b. The two paths.
 - c. The two houses.
 - d. Place and prestige of wisdom.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Comparison of priests, prophets, and wise men as teachers.
2. The apocryphal books of wisdom.
3. Jesus's use of the wisdom methods of teaching.
4. The estimate of wisdom found in Job 28.
5. Wisdom literature in the early part of the Bible.

STUDY LI

THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON

Assignment: Proverbs 10:1-22:16.

I. MORAL VIRTUES AND THEIR CONTRARY VICES :

1. Wisdom and folly.
2. Righteousness and wickedness.
3. Industry and indolence.
4. Love and hate.
5. Wealth and poverty.
6. Truth and falsehood.
7. Foolish talk and prudent talk.
8. Honesty and dishonesty.
9. Pride and meekness.
10. Kindness and cruelty.
11. Generosity and stinginess.
12. Hope and disappointment.
13. Contentment and discontentment.
14. Self-control and lack of self-control.
15. Temperance and intemperance.
16. Wise and foolish women.

II. WARNINGS AND EXHORTATIONS :

1. Warnings :
 - a. Against bad judgment (14:12).
 - b. Against worry (14:30; 17:22).
 - c. Against injuring one's brother (18:19).
 - d. Against going bond (11:15; 17:18; 20:16; 22:26, 27).
 - e. Against bearing false witness (14:25; 19:5; 21:28).

2. Exhortations :

- a. To restrain jealousy (14:30).
- b. To avoid temptation (14:16).
- c. To choose good associates (13:20).

III. IDEAS CONCERNING GOD IN THE PROVERBS :

1. The nature of God :

- a. Omnipotent (21:1, 30).
- b. Omniscient (15:3, 11, 21).
- c. Just (16:11; 21:3).

2. God as director of destiny :

- a. Controls man's speech (16:1).
- b. Directs man's fortunes (16:9; 20:24).
- c. Determines the lot (16:33).

3. God as judge and defender :

- a. God as defender of the righteous (18:10; 20:22).
- b. God as judge (16:2; 17:3; 21:2).

4. God as champion of :

- a. The widow (15:25).
- b. The wise (22:12).
- c. Those who trust him (16:1).

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The practical element of the Book of Proverbs.
- 2. The idea of God in the Proverbs. Compare with the God of the prophets or Psalmist.
- 3. The poetical element of the Proverbs.

STUDY LII

OTHER STUDIES IN THE PROVERBS

Assignment: Proverbs 22:17-31:31.

I. WORDS OF THE WISE (22:17-24:34):

1. Some observations:
 - a. On the transitoriness of riches.
 - b. On gluttony.
 - c. On unchastity.
 - d. On wisdom.
 - e. On respect of persons.
 - f. On slothfulness.
 - g. On diligence.
2. Some warnings:
 - a. Against oppressing the poor.
 - b. Against friendship with a wrathful man.
 - c. Against going bond.
 - d. Against removing landmarks.
 - e. Against envy and fretfulness.
 - f. Against intemperance.
 - g. Against false witness and spite.

II. PROVERBS OF SOLOMON COPIED BY HEZEKIAH'S MEN (25-29):

1. Observations on various topics:
 - a. On the king.
 - b. On fools.
 - c. On the sluggard.
 - d. On social pests.
 - e. On good husbandry.
2. Proverbs and epigrams:
 - a. Attitude towards others:
 - (1) Talking.
 - (2) Visiting.

- (3) Being kind.
- b. Bad traits of character :
 - (1) Lying.
 - (2) Boasting.
 - (3) Jealousy.
 - (4) Anger.
 - (5) Deceit.
- c. On the law.

III. SHORTER COLLECTIONS :

- 1. The sayings of Agur :
 - a. The unsearchableness of God.
 - b. The golden mean.
 - c. An evil generation.
 - d. Things never satisfied.
 - e. Things not to be known.
 - f. Things not to be borne.
 - g. Things little and wise.
 - g. Things stately in going.
- 2. The words of King Lemuel :
 - a. Warnings :
 - (1) Against women.
 - (2) Against wine.
 - b. The virtuous woman.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The social teachings of the Book of Proverbs.
- 2. Family life and relationships in the Proverbs.
- 3. The attitude of the Proverbs toward women.

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STUDY LIII

ECCLESIASTES

I. THE PROLOGUE :

1. The problem stated.
2. The conclusion.

II. THE QUEST FOR THE HIGHEST GOOD :

1. In wisdom and pleasure :
 - a. In wisdom.
 - b. In pleasure.
 - c. Comparison of wisdom and pleasure.
 - d. Conclusion.
2. In business :
 - a. Quest obstructed by :
 - (1) Divine ordinances.
 - (2) Human injustice.
 - (3) Hopelessness after death.
 - (4) Jealousy and rivalry.
 - b. Some helpful observations :
 - (1) Value of coöperation.
 - (2) Helpful worship.
 - (3) The joy of labor.
 - (4) The folly of hoarding.
 - c. Conclusion.
3. In wealth and the golden mean :
 - a. Vanity of riches :
 - (1) No power to enjoy them.
 - (2) No satisfaction in them.
 - b. The golden mean :
 - (1) Method of pursuing.
 - (2) Danger of it :
 - (a) Self-righteousness.
 - (b) Indifference to censure.

- (c) Mistrust of women.
 - (d) Indifference to public wrongs.
- c. Conclusion.
- 4. The quest obtained :
 - a. Where not found :
 - (1) In wisdom.
 - (2) Nor pleasure.
 - (3) Nor in public-spiritedness.
 - b. Where found :
 - (1) In the wise use and enjoyment of the present life.
 - (2) Faith in the life to come.

III. EPILOGUE.

1891-92. II

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The pessimism of Ecclesiastes. Compare with that of the Rubaiyat.
2. The ethical teaching of Ecclesiastes.
3. Immortality in the Old Testament.
4. The "Two Voices" in Ecclesiastes, or lights and shadows. Compare with the *Two Voices* by Tennyson.
5. Comparison of the hopelessness of Ecclesiastes and the *Vanity of Human Wishes* by Dr. Johnson.
6. The philosophy of the golden mean.
7. Man's inability to be satisfied with material things.

STUDY LIV

THE BOOK OF JOB, PART I

Assignment: Job 1-14.

I. THE PROLOGUE (Chs. 1 and 2) :

1. The character of Job.
2. The first conclave and its results :
 - a. Satan obtains permission to tempt Job.
 - b. Job's afflictions.
 - c. The result of the temptation.
3. The second conclave and its results :
 - a. Satan gains further permission to tempt Job.
 - b. The result of the second temptation.
4. The visit of the three friends.

II. THE CURSE (Ch. 3) :

1. The implied questions :
 - a. Why was I born?
 - b. Why did I not die at birth?
 - c. Why do I still live?
2. The realm of death.

III. THE DEBATE, CYCLE I. (Chs. 4-14) :

1. The first speech and the reply :
 - a. The speech of Eliphaz, the fatherly ancient :
 - (1) Job's present and former conditions contrasted.
 - (2) The vision revealing sin as the cause of suffering.
 - (3) A recommendation to repentance.
 - b. Job's reply to Eliphaz :
 - (1) Job justifies his impatience.

- (2) Upbraids his friends for lack of sympathy.
- (3) Complains bitterly of his sufferings.
- 2. The second speech and reply :
 - a. The speech of Bildad, the traditional orthodox :
 - (1) A doubt of Job's innocence.
 - (2) An appeal to tradition.
 - (3) A hope of restoration.
 - b. Job's reply to Bildad :
 - (1) His hopelessness because :
 - (a) He cannot argue with God.
 - (b) Of the brevity of life.
 - (c) He cannot reach God.
 - (2) An expression of bitterness :
 - (a) Wonders at God's treatment of him.
 - (b) Begs for peace.
- 3. The third speech and reply :
 - a. The speech of Zophar, the discourteous dogmatist.
 - (1) Rails at Job for presumption.
 - (2) Recommends repentance.
 - b. Job's reply to Zophar :
 - (1) Contrasts his wisdom with that of his friends.
 - (2) Demands right to argue his case with God.
 - (3) Asks God to consider human frailty.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Character of each of the friends.
- 2. Problem of the Book of Job ; various solutions.
- 3. The patience of Job.
- 4. Persons and places of the drama.
- 5. The attitude of Job's wife.
- 6. Oriental grief and mourning.

STUDY LV
THE BOOK OF JOB, PART II
Assignment: Job 15-30.

I. THE DEBATE, CYCLE II:

1. Eliphaz's second speech and the reply:
 - a. The speech of Eliphaz:
 - (1) Accuses Job of impiety.
 - (2) Describes the afflictions of the wicked.
 - b. Reply of Job to Eliphaz:
 - (1) Appeals from his friends to God.
 - (2) Asks God to stand his security.
2. Bildad's second speech and the reply:
 - a. The speech of Bildad:
 - (1) Resents Job's attitude.
 - (2) Narrates the sorrows of the wicked.
 - b. Job's reply:
 - (1) Protests against the attitude of his friends.
 - (2) Recounts his sorrows.
 - (3) Manifests growing confidence in God.
3. Zophar's second speech and the reply:
 - a. Zophar's speech:
 - (1) The shortness of the triumph of the wicked.
 - (2) The ultimate doom of the wicked.
 - b. Job's reply to Zophar:
 - (1) Accuses his friends of falsehood.
 - (2) Shows that wickedness has no connection with material success or failure.

II. THE DEBATE, CYCLE III:

1. Eliphaz's third speech and the reply:

- a. The speech of Eliphaz :
 - (1) Enumerates Job's supposed sins.
 - (2) Exhorts repentance.
 - b. Job's reply to Eliphaz :
 - (1) Renews his demand to find God.
 - (2) Again protests his innocence.
 - (3) Denies connection between sin and suffering.
2. Bildad's third speech and the reply :
- a. The speech of Bildad :
 - (1) The greatness of God.
 - (2) The puniness of man.
 - b. Job's reply to Bildad :
 - (1) The uselessness of Bildad's speech.
 - (2) A refusal to admit guilt when innocent.
3. Zophar's third speech and the reply :
- a. Zophar's speech :
 - (1) The portion of the wicked.
 - (2) The search for wisdom.
 - b. Job's reply to Zophar :
 - (1) Job's former days.
 - (2) The present evil conditions.
 - (3) His fearful afflictions.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Job's rebellion. Compare Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*, the Everlasting No.
2. Job's self-assertion. Compare Henley's *Invictus*.
3. Goodness as a basis of prosperity. See Bacon's essay, *Of Adversity*.
4. The search for wisdom.
5. Job, the Hebrew Prometheus.


STUDY LVI
THE BOOK OF JOB, PART III
Assignment: Job 31-42.

I. THE OATH OF CLEARING; JOB DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE.

II. THE SPEECH OF ELIHU:

1. The interposition of Elihu.
2. The speech of Elihu:
 - a. Elihu's reasons for speaking:
 - (1) Wishes to show God's providence.
 - (2) Wishes to vindicate God's righteousness.
 - b. Further arguments of Elihu:
 - (1) Condemns Job for self-righteousness.
 - (2) Enlarges on the righteousness of God.
 - (3) Shows the greatness of God's majesty.
 - (4) Reminds Job of his weakness and ignorance.

III. DIVINE INTERVENTION:

1. The challenge of the Almighty.
 2. God's power as expressed in nature.
 3. Some striking pictures:
 - a. Pictures of creation.
 - b. The mysteries of the heavens.
 - c. The war horse.
 - d. Behemoth.
 - e. Leviathan.
 4. The voice dies away in the distance.
 5. The repentance of Job.
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IV. THE EPILOGUE:

1. God's attitude toward the three friends:
 - a. Is angry with them.
 - b. Demands sacrifice.
 - c. Job to pray for his friends.
2. The aftermath:
 - a. Recognition and comfort by Job's former acquaintances.
 - b. Increase of his possessions.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. God as expressed in nature. Compare the Psalms.
2. The solution for the problem of suffering.
3. The significance of the Book of Job in the life of the Hebrews.
4. Comparison of the problem of suffering in Job and Isaiah.
5. Nature poetry of Isaiah and Job compared.
6. The character of Job.
7. The poetical element of the Book of Job.
8. The conception of God in the Book of Job.
9. Influence of suffering on character.

STUDY LVII

REVIEW

STUDY XLIII

1. Name the Hebrew classics, and discuss the use of the "little classics."
2. Discuss Hebrew poetry; define and illustrate parallelism.
3. Discuss the Hebrew Psalter, its history, uses, and importance.

STUDY XLIV

1. Discuss God as manifested in nature. Compare with Job and Isaiah.
2. Indicate the character of God as pictured in the Psalms.

STUDY XLV

1. Show how the Psalms indicate the love of God for his people.
2. Discuss the psalmist's expression of the love for the temple.

STUDY XLVI

1. Discuss the nature of the Psalms of petition.

STUDY XLVII

1. Give the psalmist's idea of moral order.
2. Indicate the care of God as portrayed in the Psalms.
3. What is the psalmist's idea of the value of scripture? Of the ideal man?

STUDY XLVIII

1. Trace the history of Israel as seen in the Psalter.
2. Discuss the Imprecatory Psalms.

STUDY XLIX

1. Give the various theories concerning the Song of Solomon.
2. Indicate the nature of Lamentations, and state its significance.

STUDY L

1. Contrast the wise men with priests and prophets as teachers.
2. Differentiate types of wisdom literature.
3. Discuss the commendation of wisdom in the Proverbs.

STUDY LI

1. Give some of the leading ideas in the proverbs of moral virtues and their contrary vices.
2. Indicate the nature of the warnings and exhortations in the Proverbs.

STUDY LII

1. Indicate the social teachings of the Book of Proverbs.
2. Give some idea of the conception of woman as expressed in the Proverbs.

STUDY LIII

1. Outline the Book of Ecclesiastes.
2. Discuss pessimism as portrayed in the book.

STUDIES LIV, LV, LVI

1. State the problem of the Book of Job, and outline the solution.
2. Discuss the character of Job's three friends.
3. Discuss Job's rebellion and self-assertion.
4. Give an estimate of the character of Job.
5. Give the fine pictures from the book.

STUDY LVIII

BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS

I. THE HISTORY OF THE PERIOD :

1. The Maccabean Period (168 B. C. to 63 B. C.) :
 - a. The kingdom under Alexander.
 - b. The conquest of Antiochus III.
 - c. The desolation under Antiochus Epiphanes.
 - d. The revolt of the Maccabees.
2. The Roman Period (Beginning 63 B. C.) :
 - a. The conquest of Pompey.
 - b. The rule of Herod the Great.

II. THE LITERATURE OF THE PERIOD :

1. The completion of the Canon of the Old Testament.
2. The Books of the Apocrypha :
 - a. I and II Esdras.
 - b. Tobit.
 - c. Judith.
 - d. Additions to the Book of Esther.
 - e. The Wisdom of Solomon.
 - f. Ecclesiasticus.
 - g. Baruch.
 - h. The Song of the Three Holy Children.
 - i. The History of Susanna.
 - j. The History of the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon.
 - k. The Prayer of Manasseh.
 - l. I and II Maccabees.
3. The significance of the Apocrypha :
 - a. Historical value.
 - b. Theological interest.

III. CONDITIONS IN JUDEA AT THE TIME OF THE BIRTH OF CHRIST :

1. Political :
 - a. Judea a political dependency of Rome.
 - b. Taxation in Judea.
 - c. Jewish courts of justice.
2. Religio-political parties :
 - a. The Pharisees.
 - b. The Sadducees.
 - c. The Zealots.
 - d. The Herodians.
 - e. The Essenes.
 - f. The Samaritans.
3. Religious and social conditions :
 - a. Centralized worship in the temple.
 - b. Synagogue worship.
 - c. Home life and customs.

IV. THE JEWISH BACKGROUND OF CHRISTIANITY :

1. The foci of Jewish religion :
 - a. The Law :
 - (1) Training for the law.
 - (2) The religion of the law.
 - b. The Messianic hope :
 - (1) Its forms :
 - (a) A political kingdom.
 - (b) An apocalyptic hope.
 - (2) Its dangers .
2. National contributions to the kingdom :
 - a. Roman law and world unity.
 - b. Grecian thought.
 - c. Jewish faith, people, and writings.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The heroism of the Maccabees.
2. The Jewish background of Christianity.
3. Jewish religion in the days of Jesus.
4. The development of the messianic idea.

STUDY LIX

THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW: JESUS THE MESSIAH

Assignment: Matthew 1-10.

I. EVENTS PRIOR TO THE MINISTRY OF JESUS:

1. The birth and childhood of Jesus:
 - a. The birth of Jesus.
 - b. The visit of the wise men.
 - c. The flight into Egypt.
 - d. The slaughter of the infants.
 - e. The return to Nazareth.
2. John the Baptist and the appearance of Jesus in public:
 - a. John, the forerunner of Jesus.
 - b. The baptism of Jesus.
 - c. The temptation in the wilderness.

II. THE OPENING OF THE MINISTRY OF JESUS:

1. Early events of his ministry:
 - a. Jesus calls four disciples.
 - b. Jesus heals the multitudes.
2. The Sermon on the Mount:
 - a. The Beatitudes. (Quote).
 - b. The nature of his followers:
 - (1) Salt of the earth.
 - (2) Light of the world.
 - (3) Better than the Pharisees.
 - c. Directions as to conduct:
 - (1) As to anger.
 - (2) As to lust.
 - (3) As to swearing.
 - (4) As to attitude toward enemies.
 - d. On prayer and fasting:
 - (1) As to attitude.
 - (2) As to content.

- e. Attitude toward material things :
 - (1) Against material things.
 - (2) Carefreeness as to material things.
- f. Sundry exhortations.
- g. On hearing and doing.

III. GATHERING AND ORGANIZING THE DISCIPLES :

- 1. Some miracles by the way :
 - a. The leper healed.
 - b. The centurion's servant healed.
 - c. Simon's wife's mother cured.
 - d. The sea calmed.
 - e. The Gadarene maniac healed.
 - f. The palsied forgiven.
 - g. The issue of blood cured.
 - h. Jairus's daughter raised.
 - i. Blind men cured.
- 2. The apostles chosen and commissioned :
 - a. The twelve apostles.
 - b. The commission :
 - (1) Scope.
 - (2) Directions.
 - (3) Nature of kingdom.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The nature of the kingdom.
- 2. The character of citizenship in the kingdom.
- 3. The temptation of Jesus.
- 4. The practicability of the teachings of Jesus.
- 5. The Beatitudes and the Ten Commandments.

STUDY LX

THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW: JESUS THE MESSIAH

Assignment: Matthew 11-20.

I. THE ISOLATION OF JESUS AND HIS MINISTRY:

1. The doubts of John the Baptist.
2. The opposition of the Pharisees:
 - a. Because they misunderstood him.
 - b. Because he desecrated their sabbath.
 - c. Open antagonism.
 - d. The demand for a sign.
 - e. Jesus defines kinship with himself.

II. A SERIES OF PARABLES:

1. The Parable of the Sower:
 - a. The parable.
 - b. The interpretation.
2. The Tares:
 - a. The parable.
 - b. The explanation.
3. The Mustard Seed.
4. The Leaven.
5. The Treasure.
6. The Pearl of Great Price.
7. The Net.
8. The Householder.

III. THE GREATER MIRACLES AND THE GROWING ANTAGONISM:

1. The miracles:
 - a. The feeding of the five thousand.
 - b. Jesus walking on the sea.
 - c. Curing many sick.

- d. Healing the daughter of the Canaanitish woman.
- 2. The growing antagonism :
 - a. Without honor in his own country.
 - b. John the Baptist beheaded.
 - c. Attack on the tradition of the elders.
 - d. Warning against the Pharisaic leaven.

IV. THE KINGDOM BEGINS TO DAWN UPON THE DISCIPLES :

- 1. Recognition of the nature of Christ and his mission :
 - a. The confession at Cæsarea.
 - b. The announcement of Christ's sufferings.
 - c. The transfiguration.
- 2. Parables treating of the kingdom :
 - a. The Fellow Servants.
 - b. The Hired Laborers.
- 3. Questions concerning the kingdom :
 - a. The relation of children of the kingdom to established authority.
 - b. The nature of citizens of the kingdom.
 - c. Treatment of sin in the kingdom.
 - d. The place of honor in the kingdom.
 - e. Service, the law of the kingdom.
- 4. Other incidents on the way :
 - a. Blessing little children.
 - b. The rich young ruler.
 - c. The healing of the blind man.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The "leaven" of the Pharisees.
- 2. The sign of the Prophet Jonah.
- 3. Parables of the kingdom.
- 4. Greatness in the kingdom of God.
- 5. Jesus's treatment of children and women.

STUDY LXI

THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW: JESUS THE MESSIAH

Assignment: Matthew 21-28.

I. JESUS ARRIVES AT JERUSALEM:

1. Incidents of the entry:
 - a. The entry and reception.
 - b. The cleansing of the temple.
 - c. The fig tree.
2. Clash with the ruling classes:
 - a. The authority of Jesus questioned.
 - b. Parables illustrating the attitude toward Jesus:
 - (1) The Two Sons.
 - (2) The Husbandmen and Heir.
 - (3) The Marriage Feast.
 - c. Questions asked to ensnare Jesus:
 - (1) As to tribute.
 - (2) As to marriage in heaven.
 - (3) As to the great commandment.
 - d. The denunciation of the Scribes and Pharisees.
 - e. The lament over Jerusalem.

II. THE REVELATION OF THE END:

1. Warnings of the end:
 - a. Preliminary tribulations.
 - b. The tribulation of Judea.
 - c. The signs of the coming of the Son of Man.
 - d. The suddenness of the end.
2. Parables of the end:
 - a. The Ten Virgins.
 - b. The Talents.
 - c. Final Judgment.

III. THE PASSION AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS :

1. Preparation for the end :
 - a. The anointing.
 - b. The bargain of Judas.
 - c. The Last Supper.
2. The arrest on Olivet :
 - a. The agony in Gethsemane.
 - b. The betrayal and arrest.
3. The trial :
 - a. Before Caiaphas.
 - b. The denial.
 - c. The repentance of Judas.
 - d. Before Pilate.
4. The crucifixion.
5. The burial :
 - a. Jesus is buried in Joseph's tomb.
 - b. The sepulchre is sealed and the guard set.
6. The resurrection :
 - a. The appearance of Jesus.
 - b. The bribing of the guards.
7. The commission and ascension.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The character of Judas.
2. The great commission.
3. The nature and characteristics of Matthew's Gospel.
4. The purpose of the Gospel of Matthew.
5. Collected sayings of Jesus.
6. Identity of Matthew.

STUDY LXII

THE GOSPEL OF MARK: JESUS THE WONDER WORKER

Assignment: Mark 1:1-7:24.

I. PREPARATION FOR THE MESSIAH'S PREACHING:

1. Heralded by John the Baptist.
2. Baptized and proclaimed the Son of God.
3. Prepared for work by meditation and fasting.

II. WORK AND TEACHING IN GALILEE:

1. The work of Jesus in Galilee:
 - a. Miracles:
 - (1) Casting out devils.
 - (2) Healing Simon's wife's mother.
 - (3) Healing the leper.
 - (4) Forgiving the palsied man.
 - (5) Restoring the withered hand.
 - (6) Stilling the storm.
 - (7) Curing the maniac of the Gerasene country.
 - (8) Raising the daughter of Jairus.
 - (9) Feeding the five thousand.
 - (10) Walking on the water.
 - b. Other events of the Galilean Ministry:
 - (1) Calling of the first four disciples.
 - (2) Calling of Levi.
 - (3) Sending out the twelve.
 - (4) The beheading of John the Baptist.
2. Some teachings of Jesus in Galilee:
 - a. Some parables:
 - (1) The Sower:
 - (a) The parable.
 - (b) The explanation.

- (2) The Mustard Seed.
- (3) The Growth of Corn.
- b. Other teachings :
 - (1) As to the Sabbath.
 - (2) The unpardonable sin.
 - (3) Kinship with Jesus.
 - (4) On the tradition of the elders.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The unpardonable sin.
- 2. The idea of growth in the kingdom.
- 3. The nature and purposes of the Gospel of Mark.
- 4. The synoptic problem.
- 5. Mark on the parables.

STUDY LXIII

THE GOSPEL OF MARK: JESUS THE WONDER WORKER

Assignment: Mark 7:24-16:20.

I. WORK OUTSIDE GALILEE:

1. Further miracles:
 - a. Healing of the Syrophœnician girl.
 - b. Curing of the deaf mute.
 - c. Feeding of the four thousand.
 - d. Restoring of sight to the blind.
 - e. Casting out of the dumb spirit.
2. Further teachings:
 - a. The leaven of the Pharisees.
 - b. The cost of discipleship.
 - c. The nature of the kingdom.
 - d. Warning against offenses.
 - e. On divorce.
 - f. On the danger of riches.
 - g. The great promise.
3. Other events of this period:
 - a. The demand for a sign.
 - b. The transfiguration.
 - c. The child in the midst.
 - d. Blessing the little children.

II THE MINISTRY IN JERUSALEM:

1. On the way to Jerusalem:
 - a. Jesus foretells his death.
 - b. The request of the sons of Zebedee.
 - c. The healing of blind Bartimæus.
 - d. The entrance into the city.
2. Events and teachings in and near Jerusalem:
 - a. Events:
 - (1) The cursing of the fig tree.

- (2) The cleansing of the temple.
- (3) The anointing in the house of Simon.
- b. Teachings in Jerusalem:
 - (1) On faith.
 - (2) On his authority.
 - (3) On the rejection of the corner stone.
 - (4) On tribute.
 - (5) On marriage in heaven.
 - (6) On the great commandment.
 - (7) On hypocrisy.
 - (8) On true giving.
 - (9) On last things.

III. CLOSING EVENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF JESUS:

- 1. The arrest and trial:
 - a. The Last Supper.
 - b. Gethsemane.
 - c. The betrayal.
 - c. The arrest.
 - e. The denial.
 - f. The trial:
 - (1) Before the priests.
 - (2) Before Pilate.
- 2. The crucifixion and resurrection:
 - a. The crucifixion.
 - b. The resurrection.
 - c. Post-resurrection appearance and teaching.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The cup and baptism of Jesus.
- 2. "The signs that followed."
- 3. The great promise.
- 4. Mark's picture of Jesus.

STUDY LXIV

THE GOSPEL OF LUKE: JESUS THE WORLD'S SAVIOR

Assignment: Luke 1-9:50.

I. THE BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD OF JESUS:

1. Events immediately preceding the birth of Jesus:
 - a. The announcement to Zacharias.
 - b. The annunciation to Mary.
 - c. The magnificat or song of Mary.
 - d. The birth of John the Baptist.
 - e. The prophecy of Zacharias.
2. The birth and childhood of Jesus:
 - a. Visit of the shepherds.
 - b. Simeon and Anna.
 - c. Christ among the lawyers.

II. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND JESUS'S PUBLIC APPEARANCE:

1. John's ministry.
2. The baptism of Jesus.
3. The temptation of Jesus.

III. THE EARLY MINISTRY OF JESUS IN GALILEE:

1. Opening events:
 - a. At Nazareth:
 - (1) The message.
 - (2) Its effect.
 - b. At Capernaum:
 - (1) His teachings.
 - (2) His miracles.
 - c. The draught of fishes.
 - d. The leper.
2. The rise of opposition:

- a. Healing the palsied and forgiving sins.
- b. Feasting at Levi's house with publicans and sinners.
- c. Violation of the Sabbath :
 - (1) Plucking corn on the Sabbath.
 - (2) Healing the withered hand.
- 3. The discourse to his disciples :
 - a. The choosing of the twelve.
 - b. The sermon.
- 4. Other events of this ministry :
 - a. Healing the centurion's son.
 - b. Raising the widow's son.
 - c. John's embassy to Jesus :
 - (1) John's inquiry.
 - (2) Jesus's reply.
 - (3) Jesus's tribute to John.
 - d. The anointing and the parable.
 - e. The parable of the sower.
 - f. Incidents around the Sea of Galilee :
 - (1) The storm.
 - (2) The healing of the maniac.
 - (3) The curing of the issue of blood.
 - (4) The raising of the daughter of Jairus.
 - g. The organization of the apostles :
 - (1) Their instructions.
 - (2) The result of their mission.
 - h. The feeding of the five thousand.
 - i. Recognition of Christ and announcement of his suffering.
 - j. The transfiguration and subsequent events :
 - (1) The boy possessed of a devil.
 - (2) Teaching of right attitudes.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The relations of Jesus and John the Baptist.
- 2. Jesus's attitude towards the Sabbath.

STUDY LXV

THE GOSPEL OF LUKE: JESUS THE WORLD'S SAVIOR

Assignment: Luke 9:51-19:28.

I. INCIDENTS ON THE WAY TO JERUSALEM :

1. The homeless master :
 - a. The incident of the Samaritan village.
 - b. "The son of man hath not where to lay his head."
2. The seventy sent forth :
 - a. The commission.
 - b. The return.
 - c. The rejoicing of Jesus.
3. Other incidents on the way :
 - a. Herod threatens Jesus.
 - b. Jesus cures the dropsy.
 - c. Jesus cures the ten lepers.
 - d. Jesus cures the blind beggar.
 - e. Jesus dines with Zaccheus.
 - f. Jesus cures the infirm woman.

II. TEACHINGS ON THE WAY TO JERUSALEM :

1. Parables on the way :
 - a. The Good Samaritan.
 - b. The Importunate Friend.
 - c. The Rich Fool.
 - d. The Faithful Steward.
 - e. The Barren Fig Tree.
 - f. The Great Supper.
 - g. Parables of lost things :
 - (1) The Lost Sheep.
 - (2) The Lost Coin.
 - (3) The Prodigal Son.

- h. The Unjust Steward.
- i. The Rich Man and Lazarus.
- j. The Unjust Judge.
- k. The Pounds.
- 2. Other teachings on the way:
 - a. The Lord's Prayer.
 - b. The sign.
 - c. Accusation against the Pharisees.
 - d. God's care for his children.
 - e. The disturbing nature of his kingdom.
 - f. The necessity of repentance.
 - g. On forgiveness.
 - h. The revelation of the kingdom.
 - i. Premonitions of approaching danger.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Jesus as a miracle worker.
- 2. The nature of parables and Jesus's use of them.
- 3. The nature of God as revealed by the teachings of Jesus. Compare with the Psalms.
- 4. Jesus's teachings on prayer.
- 5. Jesus's quarrel with the Pharisees.
- 6. The nature of the transfiguration.
- 7. Missionary activity of Jesus towards "foreigners."
- 8. Jesus's works of healing.

STUDY LXVI

THE GOSPEL OF LUKE: JESUS THE WORLD'S SAVIOR

Assignment: Luke 19:29-24:53.

I. JESUS IN JERUSALEM :

1. Entry into Jerusalem.
2. Some teachings :
 - a. Parable of the Husbandmen and the Heir.
 - b. The test questions.
 - (1) Tribute to Cæsar.
 - (2) The resurrection.
 - c. On hypocrisy.
 - d. On giving.
 - e. On the end of things.

II. THE PASSION AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS :

1. The arrest and murder :
 - a. The plot against Jesus.
 - b. The last supper :
 - (1) Preparation.
 - (2) The eating of the Passover.
 - (3) The contention.
 - (4) Jesus foretells Peter's denial.
 - c. Gethsemane.
 - d. The betrayal.
 - e. The arrest.
 - f. Peter denies Christ.
 - g. The trial :
 - (1) The mistreatment of Jesus.
 - (2) Jesus before the council.
 - (3) Jesus before Pilate.
 - (4) Jesus before Herod.
 - (5) Jesus again before Pilate :
 - (a) The offer to release Barabbas.
 - (b) Pilate consents to the crucifixion.

- h. The crucifixion :
 - (1) Simon bears the cross.
 - (2) Jesus prophesies the downfall of Jerusalem.
 - (3) At the cross.
- i. The burial.
- 2. The resurrection and ascension :
 - a. At the tomb :
 - (1) The women.
 - (2) Peter.
 - b. On the way to Emmaus.
 - c. At Jerusalem.
 - d. The ascension.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Jesus's teachings on the end of things.
- 2. Evidences of the resurrection.
- 3. The institution of the Lord's Supper.
- 4. The purpose of the Gospel of Luke.
- 5. The world note in the Gospel of Luke.
- 6. The trial of Jesus.

STUDY LXVII

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN: JESUS THE REVELATION OF GOD

Assignment: John 1-6.

I. PROLOGUE, JESUS THE DIVINE WORD:

1. The nature of the Word:
 - a. Co-existent with God.
 - b. Co-equal with God in power.
2. The witness of John to the Word:
 - a. John a witness to the light.
 - b. The testimony of John.
3. The manifestation of the Word:
 - a. In glory.
 - b. In grace and truth.

II. EARLY SIGNS AND WITNESSES OF JESUS:

1. The witness of John and other disciples:
 - a. John announces his relation to Christ.
 - b. The witnesses at the time of the baptism.
 - c. The announcement of the Lamb of God.
 - d. The witness of other disciples:
 - (1) Andrew.
 - (2) Philip.
 - (3) Nathanael.
2. The witness in Cana of Galilee:
 - a. The wedding feast.
 - b. The miracle.
3. The witness in the temple:
 - a. The cleansing.
 - b. The promise of raising the temple.
4. The witness to Nicodemus:
 - a. The visit of Nicodemus.
 - b. The doctrine of the new birth.
 - c. God's love for the world.

5. The second witness of John :
 - a. John's disciples ask him concerning Christ.
 - b. John corroborates his first testimony.
6. The witness to the Samaritans :
 - a. The incident at Jacob's well.
 - b. The nature of true worship.
 - c. The belief of the Samaritans.
7. The second sign in Cana of Galilee.

III. SIGNS AND WITNESS TO THE JEWS :

1. Signs on his second visit to Jerusalem :
 - a. The miracle at the Pool of Bethesda.
 - b. The Pharisees resent the miracle.
 - c. Jesus discourses on his relation to the Father.
2. Further signs in Galilee :
 - a. The loaves and fishes :
 - (1) The miracle.
 - (2) The storm.
 - (3) The sermon.
 - b. The great desertion.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Jesus as the *Logos*.
2. The doctrine of regeneration.
3. God's great love for the world.
4. The nature of true worship.
5. Jesus, the bread of life.
6. "Thou hast the words of eternal life."

STUDY LXVIII

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN: JESUS THE REVELATION OF GOD

Assignment: John 7-12.

I. THE THIRD VISIT TO JERUSALEM:

1. Jesus goes secretly to Jerusalem:
 - a. The unbelief of his brethren.
 - b. The dispute over him at Jerusalem.
 - c. The marvel of the Jews at his teaching.
2. Jesus teaches in the temple:
 - a. Contents of his teaching:
 - (1) Jesus as the water of life.
 - (2) Jesus as the light of the world.
 - (3) Jesus as the teacher of truth.
 - (4) As pre-existent to Abraham.
 - b. Effect of the teaching:
 - (1) Division of opinion.
 - (2) "Never man spake like this man."
 - (3) The Jews are angered and seek to stone him.
3. The sign of the man born blind:
 - a. The controversy over guilt.
 - b. The miracle.
 - c. The subsequent dispute and the man's testimony.
4. The Parable of the Good Shepherd:
 - a. The parable.
 - b. The application.
 - c. The indignation of the Jews.
5. The sign of the raising of Lazarus:
 - a. Jesus hears of Lazarus's illness.
 - b. Jesus decides to visit Lazarus.

- c. The disciples protest.
- d. Thomas resolves to go and die with him.
- e. Jesus arrives at Bethany and meets the sisters.
- f. The miracle.
- g. The result of the miracle.
- 6. Jesus goes into the wilderness.

II. JESUS RETURNS FOR THE LAST VISIT TO JERUSALEM :

- 1. The entrance into Jerusalem :
 - a. Jesus at Bethany :
 - (1) The anointing.
 - (2) The protest.
 - (3) The plotting.
 - b. The triumphant entry.
- 2. The Greeks seek Jesus :
 - a. The coming of the Greeks.
 - b. The testimony from the skies.
 - c. The unbelief of the Jews.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Jesus as the light of the world.
- 2. The freedom that comes from knowing the truth.
- 3. The testimony of the man born blind.
- 4. The coming of the Greeks.

STUDY LXIX

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN: JESUS THE REVELATION OF GOD

Assignment: John 13-21.

I. SIGNS AND WITNESS OF JESUS AMONG HIS OWN DISCIPLES :

1. The Last Supper :
 - a. The washing of the disciples' feet.
 - b. The announcement of the betrayal.
 - c. Judas receives the sop and leaves.
2. Discourse on the departure of Jesus :
 - a. Jesus gives a new commandment.
 - b. Jesus announces his going away.
 - c. Jesus promises the Comforter.
3. Parable of the Vine and other teachings :
 - a. The vine and the branches.
 - b. Jesus announces his love and friendship.
 - c. Jesus forewarns them of persecution.
 - d. The mission and office of the Comforter.
 - e. Teachings on prayer.
4. Jesus's prayer for the disciples.

II. THE PASSION AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS :

1. The arrest and trial :
 - a. The betrayal.
 - b. The miracle.
 - c. The arrest.
 - d. The trial :
 - (1) Before Annas :
 - (a) Peter denies Christ.
 - (b) Christ is buffeted.
 - (2) Before Caiaphas.
 - (3) Before Pilate.

2. The crucifixion and resurrection:
 - a. The crucifixion.
 - b. The burial.
 - c. The resurrection and after:
 - (1) At the tomb.
 - (2) In the upper room.
 - (3) Thomas doubts.

III. EPILOGUE ; A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE :

1. The disciples go fishing.
2. Jesus and Peter.
3. The fate of the disciple whom Jesus loved.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The purpose of the Gospel of John.
2. Comparison of this gospel with the other three.
3. The mission of the Comforter.
4. The house of many mansions.
5. The restoration of Peter.
6. The disciple whom Jesus loved.
7. Jesus's words on the cross.
8. The character of Pilate.
9. The doubt of Thomas.
10. The transformation of Nicodemus.
11. John's interpretation of Jesus.
12. John's evidence for the divinity of Christ.

STUDY LXX

REVIEW

STUDY LVIII

1. Name the books of the Apocrypha, and indicate their nature.
2. Discuss the Jewish background of Christianity.

STUDY LIX

1. Summarize the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount.
2. Name and describe six miracles.

STUDY LX

1. Discuss Jesus's relations to John the Baptist.
2. Name and give the substance of six parables.
3. Summarize Christ's teachings concerning the kingdom.
4. Give a complete outline of the life of Jesus.

STUDY LXI

1. Tell about Jesus's clash with the ruling classes.
2. Give Jesus's teachings concerning the "end."

STUDY LXII

1. Discuss the significance of the Gospel of Mark.
2. Give an account of the miracles recorded in this study.

STUDY LXIII

1. Tell about Jesus in Jerusalem.
2. Give an account of the closing events in the ministry of Jesus.

STUDY LXIV

1. Tell about the birth and childhood of Jesus.
2. Give an account of the early ministry of Jesus in Galilee.

STUDY LXV

1. Discuss the nature of the parables.
2. What was Jesus's teaching on prayer?

STUDY LXVI

1. Give an account of the Last Supper.
2. Tell about Jesus's resurrection and subsequent appearances.

STUDY LXVII

1. Tell about the call of Jesus's first disciples.
2. Discuss Jesus's interview with Nicodemus.
3. Tell about the great desertion and its causes.

STUDY LXVIII

1. Give an account of Jesus's teachings in the temple.
2. Discuss Jesus's relations to the Bethany home.
3. Indicate the importance of the coming of the Greeks.

STUDY LXIX

1. Jesus's teaching concerning the Comforter.
2. The parable of the Vine.
3. Compare the Gospel of John with the others.
4. Tell what you can about Jesus's prayer.
5. Discuss the character of: a. Pilate; b. Judas; c. Thomas; d. Peter.
6. Tell of the farewell scene narrated by John.

STUDY LXXI

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Assignment: Acts 1-9:31.

I. THE COMMISSION TO THE APOSTLES:

1. The ascension.
2. The prayer meeting at Jerusalem.
3. The selection of Judas's successor.

II. THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN JERUSALEM:

1. Pentecost:

- a. Tongues.
- b. Peter's sermon:
 - (1) The fulfillment of prophecy.
 - (2) The crucifixion of Christ.
 - (3) The exaltation of Christ.
- c. Aftermath of the sermon:
 - (1) Conviction.
 - (2) Conversion.
 - (3) Communion.
 - (5) Communism.

2. Other early incidents:

- a. The healing of the lame man:
 - (1) The miracle.
 - (2) The sermon.
 - (3) The arrest.
 - (4) The trial.
 - (5) The defense.
 - (6) The release.
 - (7) The rejoicing.
 - (8) The second baptism of the Holy Ghost.
- b. Ananias and Sapphira:
 - (1) The practice.

- (2) The deceit.
- (3) The punishment.
- c. Signs and wonders.
- d. Further persecutions.

III. THE EXTENSION OF THE GOSPEL :

- 1. Persecution hastens the extension :
 - a. Complaint of the Grecian Jews.
 - b. Selection of deacons.
 - c. Martyrdom of Stephen :
 - (1) The charge against Stephen.
 - (2) The sermon :
 - (a) The nature of the sermon.
 - (b) The effect of the sermon.
 - (3) First appearance of Saul.
 - d. Persecutions increase.
- 2. The ministry in Samaria :
 - a. Philip preaches and performs miracles.
 - b. Simon Magus is baptized.
 - c. Peter and John go to Samaria.
 - d. Simon tries to buy power.
- 3. Philip and the Eunuch.
- 4. Conversion of Saul.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The Day of Pentecost.
- 2. Saul's conversion and the death of Stephen.
- 3. The Holy Ghost and the "promise of the Father."
- 4. Early Christian preaching.
- 5. Customs of the early church.

STUDY LXXII

EXTENDING THE GOSPEL TO THE GENTILES

Assignment: Acts 9:31-18:11.

I. THE OPENING OF THE GOSPEL TO THE GENTILES:

1. Peter performs miracles:
 - a. Peter cures Æneas.
 - b. Peter raises Dorcas from the dead.
 - c. Result of these miracles.
2. Peter's mission to the Gentiles:
 - a. The visions:
 - (1) Cornelius's vision.
 - (2) Peter's vision.
 - b. The visit to Cornelius:
 - (1) The delegation from Cornelius.
 - (2) The sermon and its results:
 - (a) Baptism of the Holy Ghost.
 - (b) Water baptism.
 - c. Peter defends his ministry to the Gentiles.
3. Antioch becomes the center of Christianity:
 - a. The ministry at Antioch.
 - b. The name Christian is first given there.
4. Persecutions in Jerusalem: Ver o
 - a. The death of James.
 - b. The imprisonment of Peter:
 - a. The prayer meeting for Peter.
 - b. The release from prison.
 - c. The punishment of the guards.
 - d. The death of Herod.

II. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY:

1. The institution of the journey:
 - a. The itinerary.
 - b. The party.

2. Incidents of the journey :
 - a. Elymas the sorcerer is stricken blind.
 - b. Paul preaches at Antioch.
 - c. The lame man is cured at Lystra.
3. Opposition on the journey :
 - a. Persecution at Antioch.
 - b. Plots at Iconium.
 - c. The stoning at Lystra.

III. QUESTION AS TO THE CIRCUMCISION OF THE GENTILES :

1. The question raised.
2. The question settled :
 - a. The council at Jerusalem.
 - b. The speech of James.
 - c. The decision.
 - d. The letter.

IV. THE OPENING OF THE GOSPEL TO EUROPE :

1. Paul sets out on a second journey.
2. The Macedonian vision.
3. The visit to Europe :
 - a. At Philippi :
 - (1) Conversion of Lydia.
 - (2) The imprisonment.
 - b. At Athens.
 - c. At Corinth.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The council at Jerusalem.
2. The Macedonian vision.
3. "To the unknown God."
4. The gospel of the resurrection.
5. Origin of the name "Christian."

STUDY LXXIII

EARLY PAULINE EPISTLES

Assignment: I and II Thessalonians and Galatians.

I. THE FIRST LETTER TO THE THESSALONIANS:

1. A personal message to the Thessalonians:
 - a. Salutation and thanksgiving.
 - b. Self-defense:
 - (1) As to character.
 - (2) As to work.
 - (3) As to behavior.
 - c. Gratitude to the Thessalonians.
 - d. Explanations:
 - (1) Why Paul did not visit them.
 - (2) Why he sent Timothy.
 - (3) Satisfaction at report of Timothy.
2. Exhortations to progress:
 - a. In Christian morals:
 - (1) Regarding sexual purity.
 - (2) Regarding love for each other.
 - (3) Regarding industry and honesty.
 - b. In doctrine:
 - (1) As to their dead friends and the resurrection.
 - (2) As to the sudden coming of Christ.
 - c. Church administration.
3. Farewell.

II. THE SECOND LETTER TO THE THESSALONIANS:

1. Introduction and thanksgiving:
 - a. Salutation.
 - b. Thanksgiving:
 - (1) Paul's gratitude to them.
 - (2) Paul's prayer for them.

2. Correction of misapprehensions.
 - a. As to the suddenness of the coming of Christ.
 - b. The coming of the anti-Christ.
3. Exhortation to sanity :
 - a. Expression of confidence.
 - b. Against disorderliness.
 - c. Necessity of work.
4. Blessing and farewell.

III. THE LETTER TO THE GALATIANS :

1. Salutation.
2. Thesis : The doctrine of freedom the only true gospel.
3. Proof of Paul's authority :
 - a. Historical :
 - (1) His conversion.
 - (2) The independence of his revelation.
 - (3) Vindication of his position :
 - (a) At Jerusalem.
 - (b) At Antioch.
 - b. Doctrinal :
 - (1) The Spirit is received without the law.
 - (2) The legalist a slave.
4. Practical inferences :
 - a. Spiritual liberty heightens morality.
 - b. The law of love calls for better service and conduct.
 - c. The principle of retribution always holds good.
5. Farewell.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The second coming of Christ.
2. Galatians, the Magna Carta of Christianity.
3. Paul's gospel of liberty.

STUDY LXXIV

FIRST CORINTHIANS: PROBLEMS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH ✓

I. INTRODUCTION :

1. Salutation.
2. Thanksgiving.

II. REBUKE OF EVILS :

1. Factionousness :
 - a. Partisanship.
 - b. Paul disclaims sympathy with partisanship.
 - c. Recommends simple preaching :
 - (1) The wise are really called first.
 - (2) Paul preaches only Jesus and him crucified.
 - (3) The Corinthians demanded simple teaching.
 - d. Paul praises the work of the apostles.
 - e. Paul threatens the disturbers.
2. Immorality and contentions :
 - a. A case of incest tolerated.
 - b. Fellowship not to be held with fornicators, and the like.
 - c. Litigation among Christians a disgrace.
 - d. Liberty not to be turned to license :
 - (1) Vile sinners not to inherit the kingdom.
 - (2) The body the temple of the Holy Ghost.

III. REPLY TO INQUIRIES OF THEIR LETTER :

1. Marriage and family relationships :
 - a. Paul's attitude toward marriage.

- b. On marriage to unbelievers.
 - c. Marriage, a limitation to religion.
- 2. Things sacrificed to idols :
 - a. Idols of themselves are nothing.
 - b. Respect must be had for the weak.
 - c. Warning against fornication and idolatry.
 - d. Expediency rather than lawlessness to be considered.
- 3. Order in church meetings :
 - a. Propriety in female costume.
 - b. Propriety in observing the sacrament.
- 4. On spiritual gifts :
 - a. All gifts are valuable.
 - b. All meet in the unity of the church.
 - c. Love the greatest gift of all. (Quote Chapter 13).
- 5. The resurrection :
 - a. A protest against unbelief in the resurrection.
 - b. The importance of the belief.
 - c. The nature of the resurrected body.
 - d. The triumph over sin and death.
- 6. Business matters :
 - a. The collection for the poor.
 - b. A proposed visit.
 - c. Timothy to come.
 - d. Apollos declines to come.

IV. FAREWELL.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Unknown tongues.
- 2. Christian liberty of conduct.
- 3. Paul's ideas on matrimony.
- 4. Paul's doctrine of the resurrection.
- 5. Corinth as a type of early Christianity.

STUDY LXXV

SECOND CORINTHIANS: THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

I. INTRODUCTION:

1. Salutation.
2. Thanksgiving.

II. SINCERITY: PAUL'S PRINCIPLE OF ACTION:

1. The explanation:
 - a. Paul's conscious sincerity.
 - b. His changed plan.
 - c. His delayed visit.
 - d. The persistent offender at Corinth.
 - e. Paul's suspense.
2. The ministry of Paul is:
 - a. Triumphant.
 - b. Accredited.
 - c. Glorious.
 - d. Honest.
 - e. Suffering.
 - f. Hopeful.
 - g. Devoted.
 - h. Reconciling.
 - i. Approved.
3. The appeal to holiness.
4. The assurance:
 - a. Of love.
 - b. Of comfort.
 - c. Of confidence.

III. LIBERALITY: THE COLLECTION FOR THE SAINTS AT JERUSALEM:

1. The example of the Macedonian churches:
 - a. Their grace of giving.
 - b. Their joyful giving.

2. The exhortation to the Corinthian church :
 - a. To prove their love according to their ability.
 - b. To adopt Christ as their pattern and motive.
3. Messengers to be chosen.
4. Encouragement to cheerful giving.

IV. AUTHORITY: DEFENSE OF PAUL'S APOSTOLIC AUTHORITY:

1. His divine power :
 - a. To be exercised if necessary.
 - b. To be estimated by his achievement.
2. His Godly jealousy :
 - a. Of false teaching.
 - b. Of feigned disinterestedness of imposters.
3. His enforced boasting :
 - a. Its necessity.
 - b. Its grounds :
 - (1) His heritage.
 - (2) His experience.
 - (3) His glorious vision.
 - (4) His thorn in the flesh.
4. His signs of apostleship.
5. His warning to opponents.

V. CONCLUSION.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Paul's certainties.
2. The ministry of reconciliation.
3. Paul's right to the apostleship.
4. The vision of the third heaven.
5. The thorn in the flesh.
6. Paul's centenary collection.

STUDY LXXVI

ROMANS: THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST

I. INTRODUCTION :

1. Salutation.
2. Thanksgiving.

II. DOCTRINAL :

1. Need of righteousness :
 - a. God angry with all sin.
 - b. The horrible sins of mankind.
 - c. Impossibility of escaping judgment :
 - (1) Without the law.
 - (2) Within the law.
 - d. Jews and Gentiles alike under sin.
 - e. The whole world guilty before God.
2. The redemption that is in Christ Jesus.
3. Abraham and his faith.
4. The fruits of righteousness :
 - a. Peace with God.
 - b. Life in Christ.
 - c. Death to sin and the law.
 - d. Struggle and victory.
 - e. A new relationship, adoption :
 - (1) Freedom from condemnation.
 - (2) The witness of the Spirit.
 - (3) The Christian's sure hope.
5. The problem of Israel :
 - a. Why did the Jews reject this righteousness?
 - b. The rejection not inconsistent with God's righteousness.
 - c. The cause of the failure :
 - (1) Because they followed the law instead of faith.

- (2) Because they were disobedient and
unfaithful.
- d. The failure partial and temporary.

III. PRACTICAL :

- 1. True worship :
 - a. A living sacrifice.
 - b. Manifestation of Christian graces.
- 2. Christian citizenship :
 - a. Right attitude toward established government :
 - (1) Subjection.
 - (2) Tribute.
 - (3) Respect.
 - b. Right conduct and attitudes :
 - (1) Love.
 - (2) Temperance.
- 3. Christian churchmanship :
 - a. Respect for the opinions of others.
 - b. Charity to all.
 - c. Sympathy for others.
 - d. Hopefulness.

IV. CONCLUSION.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Paul's indictment against the race.
- 2. The witness of the spirit.
- 3. The righteousness of the law.
- 4. Romans as the Christian constitution.
- 5. Paul on Judaism.
- 6. Personality of Paul.

STUDY LXXVII

FURTHER STUDIES IN THE LIFE OF PAUL

Assignment: Acts 18:12-28:31.

I. OTHER EVENTS OF PAUL'S JOURNEY:

1. Paul before Gallio.
2. Paul at Ephesus:
 - a. The baptism of the Holy Ghost.
 - b. The miracles of Paul.
 - c. The burning of the books.

II. CIRCUMSTANCES TURN PAUL TOWARD ROME:

1. The trouble at Ephesus:
 - a. The stir concerning the Way.
 - b. The uproar over Diana worship.
2. Paul's preaching at Troas.
3. The parting with the Ephesian elders.
4. The prophecy of Agabus.

III. PAUL IN JERUSALEM:

1. Paul gives an account of his ministry.
2. Paul is attacked by the Jews:
 - a. The attack upon Paul.
 - b. Paul's speech.
 - c. The effect of the speech.
 - d. The order for scourging.
 - e. Paul's Roman citizenship stands him in good stead.
3. Paul appears before the council:
 - a. Trouble with the high priest.
 - b. The dissension between Pharisees and Sadducees.
4. Paul has a vision.

IV. PAUL AT CÆSAREA :

1. The conspiracy against Paul :
 - a. The nature of the conspiracy.
 - b. Paul is informed of the conspiracy.
 - c. Paul is transferred to Cæsarea for safe keeping.
 - d. The letter to Felix.
2. Paul before Felix :
 - a. The preliminary hearing :
 - (1) Tertullus accuses Paul.
 - (2) Paul answers the charge.
 - (3) Felix defers the hearing.
 - b. The speech before Felix :
 - (1) The effect upon Felix.
 - (2) The postponement of a decision.
3. Paul before Agrippa :
 - a. Paul's appeal to Cæsar.
 - b. Paul's speech before Agrippa.
 - c. The effect of the speech :
 - (1) On Festus.
 - (2) On Agrippa.

V. PAUL GOES TO ROME :

1. Paul's voyage and shipwreck.
2. Paul reaches Rome :
 - a. Is met by the brethren.
 - b. Is allowed to speak and teach.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The burning of the books.
2. Paul as an orator.
3. The influence of Paul on Christianity.
4. Paul's trial as a test case of Christian rights in Roman law.

STUDY LXXVIII

THE EPISTLES OF PAUL'S FIRST IMPRISONMENT

*Assignment: Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon,
Philippians.*

I. EPHESIANS: THE GRACE OF GOD IN CHRIST:

I. INTRODUCTION:

- a. Salutation.
- b. Thanksgiving and prayer:
 - (1) For God's choice of his people.
 - (2) Prayer for wisdom.
2. The reconciling work of Jesus Christ.
3. Practical exhortations:
 - a. General:
 - (1) To kindly forbearance.
 - (2) To moral goodness.
 - b. Particular:
 - (1) Truthfulness.
 - (2) Control of temper.
 - (3) Honesty.
 - (4) Wisdom.
 - (5) Amiability.
 - (6) Love.
 - (7) Purity in speech and action.
 - (8) Wise use of time.
 - (9) Sobriety.
 - (10) Gratitude.
 - (11) Humility.
 - (12) Love between husbands and wives.
 - (13) Right relationships between:
 - (a) Parents and children.
 - (b) Servants and masters.
 - (14) Put on the armor of God.
4. Benediction.

II. COLOSSIANS: THE PERSON AND WORK OF CHRIST:

1. Salutation.
2. Thanksgiving and prayer.
3. Warnings against false teaching.
4. Practical exhortations:
 - a. Vices to be put off. Make list.
 - b. Virtues to be put on.
5. The power of Christ.

III. PHILEMON: A LETTER OF CHRISTIAN COURTESY:

1. The occasion of the letter.
2. The nature of the letter.

IV. PHILIPPIANS: EXPERIENTIAL KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST:

1. Introduction:
 - a. Salutation.
 - b. Thanksgiving and prayer.
2. Statement of Paul's situation:
 - a. The influence of his bonds.
 - b. Paul's strait.
3. Exhortations:
 - a. Harmony.
 - b. Like-mindedness with Christ.
 - c. Blamelessness.
4. Plans for the future.
5. Final exhortation.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The Pauline Christ.
2. Christian character as depicted by Paul.
3. The mind of Christ Jesus.
4. Paul on slavery.
5. Development of authority of the epistles within churches.

STUDY LXXIX

LAST EPISTLES OF PAUL: THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR

Assignment: I and II Timothy, Titus.

I. CHURCH ORGANIZATION (*I Timothy*):

1. Salutation.
2. General instruction for the church as to:
 - a. Its Doctrine.
 - b. Its Worship:
 - (1) Public prayer.
 - (2) Conduct of:
 - (a) Men.
 - (b) Women.
 - c. Its Officers:
 - (1) Bishops.
 - (2) Deacons.
3. Personal advice to Timothy:
 - a. His doctrine; to be kept correct by:
 - (1) Right living.
 - (2) Sound teaching.
 - b. His discipline of:
 - (1) Widows.
 - (2) Elders.
 - (3) Slaves.
 - c. His duty to:
 - (1) False teachers.
 - (2) The rich.
4. Summary and farewell.

II. CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE (*Titus*):

1. Salutation to Titus.
2. His duty in Crete.
3. His doctrine in preaching.

4. His discipline in the congregation.
5. Conclusion :
 - a. Orders.
 - b. Benediction.

III. CHRISTIAN LIFE (*II Timothy*) :

1. Salutation.
2. The exhortation :
 - a. To courage.
 - b. To faithfulness.
3. The information.
4. The admonition :
 - a. Be strong.
 - b. Be soldierly.
 - c. Be spiritual.
5. The encouragement.
6. The warning.
7. The charge.
8. The summons.
9. Farewell.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The importance of Timothy in the life of the early church.
2. Paul's position regarding women and the church.
3. The picture of a Pauline church.
4. An old minister's advice to a young minister.
5. Character sketch of Timothy.
6. Last years of Paul.

STUDY LXXX

THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS: CHRIST THE GREAT HIGH PRIEST

Assignment: Hebrews.

I. INTRODUCTION :

- a. The old revelation.
- b. The new revelation.

II. CHRIST THE GREAT HIGH PRIEST IS "BETTER THAN":

1. Angels :
 - a. In title.
 - b. In dignity.
 - c. In function :
 - (1) As revealing God.
 - (2) As representing man.
 - d. In rank.
2. Moses.
 - a. Comparison.
 - b. Contrast.
 - c. Warning against unbelief.
3. Aaron :
 - a. Comparison :
 - (1) Divine appointment.
 - (2) Human sympathy.
 - b. Contrast. Christ like Melchizedek :
 - (1) A royal priest.
 - (2) An universal priest.
 - (3) An unchangeable priest.
 - c. Warning against apostasy.

III. CHRIST'S ATONING WORK HAS :

1. A better scene.
2. Better conditions.

3. A better service and ritual :
 - a. The old atonement had :
 - (1) An earthly sanctuary.
 - (2) A continuous service of sacrifice.
 - (3) A restricted entrance.
 - b. The new atonement has :
 - (1) A heavenly tabernacle.
 - (2) The sacrificial blood of Christ once offered.
 - (3) Free entrance into the heavens.
4. A better sacrifice :
 - a. The old typical and temporary.
 - b. Christ's the fulfillment.

IV. THE LIFE OF CHRIST'S PEOPLE :

1. Their privileges.
2. Warning against wilful sin.
3. The principle of their life : Faith :
 - a. Experienced.
 - b. Illustrated by historic characters.
 - c. Perfected in Christ, its author.
 - d. Chastened by trials.
 - e. Its duties :
 - (1) Brotherly love.
 - (2) Hospitality.
 - (3) Honorable marriage.
 - (4) Obedience to rulers.
4. Warning against refusal to hear.

V. REQUEST FOR PRAYER, BENEDICTION, PERSONAL MESSAGES.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The Hebrew "Hall of Fame."
2. Christ, the complete and superior revelation.
3. Priestly functions of Jesus.
4. Purpose of Book of Hebrews.

STUDY LXXXI

THE GENERAL EPISTLES, PART I

Assignment: James and I and II Peter.

I. JAMES: AN EPISTLE ON FAITH AND WORKS:

1. Salutation.
2. Thoughts on temptation:
 - a. Temptation as a perfecter of character.
 - b. Temptations are from within, not without.
3. Exhortation to be doers of the word:
 - a. The result of hearing and not doing.
 - b. Definition of religion.
4. Some flaws in Christian character:
 - a. Servile respect for the rich.
 - b. Formalism and factiousness.
 - c. Worldliness.
 - d. Slander.
 - e. Swearing.
5. Some advice to the sick.

II. THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PETER:

1. Salutation.
2. Thanksgiving.
3. Exhortations in view of special privileges:
 - a. Holiness.
 - b. Brotherly love.
 - c. Growth as the people of God.
4. Exhortations in view of special conditions:
 - a. Sojourners.
 - b. Citizens.
 - c. Servants.
 - d. Wives and Husbands.
 - e. Innocent sufferers.

- f. Opposed by sinners.
 - g. Expecting the coming of Christ.
- 5. Exhortations in view of special trials :
 - a. Steadfastness.
 - b. Fidelity.
 - c. Humility, trust, vigilance, constancy.
- 6. The conclusion :
 - a. The bearer and purpose of the letter :
 - b. Salutation and benediction.

III. THE SECOND EPISTLE OF PETER :

- 1. The knowledge of Christ :
 - a. Salutation : the gift of knowledge.
 - b. Exhortation : the growth of knowledge.
 - c. Promise : the grounds of knowledge.
- 2. The teachers of error :
 - a. Their punishment.
 - b. Their character and conduct.
 - c. Their evil influence.
- 3. The coming of Christ :
 - a. The certainty.
 - b. The time and circumstances.
 - c. The consequent exhortations.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Teaching of James on temptation.
- 2. James's definition of religion.
- 3. The purpose of the Epistles of Peter.
- 4. The relations of Peter and Paul.

STUDY LXXXII

THE GENERAL EPISTLES, PART II

Assignment: I, II, and III John and Jude.

I. THE FIRST EPISTLE OF JOHN:

1. Introduction: The life eternal revealed in Christ.
2. The life of fellowship with God:
 - a. Tested by righteousness.
 - b. Tested by love.
 - c. Tested by belief.
3. The life of the children of God:
 - a. Tested by righteousness.
 - b. Tested by love.
 - c. Tested by belief.
4. The source of love.
5. The triumph of righteousness.
6. The grounds of belief.
7. Conclusion: Christian certainties.

II. THE SECOND EPISTLE OF JOHN:

1. The salutation.
2. The counsel and warning.
3. The conclusion:
 - a. The promised visit.
 - b. The closing greeting.

III. THE THIRD EPISTLE OF JOHN:

1. The salutation and the writer's joy.
2. The praise of Gaius.
3. The condemnation of Diotrephes.
4. The commendation of Demetrius.

5. The conclusion:
 - a. The promised visit.
 - b. Greetings.

IV. THE EPISTLE OF JUDE:

1. The salutation.
2. The occasion of the writing.
3. The sin and doom of the false teachers.
4. Exhortation to the faithful to remain steadfast.
5. Doxology.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The dispute over the body of Moses.
2. The anti-Christ in the early church.
3. "Now are we the sons of God."
4. The "new" commandment.
5. The writings of John.
6. Authority of the apostles in doctrine, discipline,
and church organization.
7. Relation of Jude and James to Jesus.

STUDY LXXXIII

THE REVELATION

Assignment: Revelation 1-11.

I. PROLOGUE: THE MESSAGES TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES:

1. Salutation to the churches.
2. The vision of the call.
3. The Spirit's message to the churches:
 - a. Ephesus.
 - b. Smyrna.
 - c. Pergamum.
 - d. Thyatira.
 - e. Sardis.
 - f. Philadelphia.
 - g. Laodicea.

II. THE SEALED BOOK AND THE LAMB:

1. The throne and its surrounding brilliancy:
 - a. The elders.
 - b. The spirits.
 - c. The glassy sea.
2. The sealed book.
3. The Lamb:
 - a. The incense.
 - b. The song.

III. THE POWERS OF JUDGMENT:

1. The white horse, captivity.
2. The red horse, war.
3. The black horse, famine.
4. The pale horse, death.
5. A cry for judgment.

6. The day of wrath breaking:
 - a. The general commotion.
 - b. The sealing of the tribes.
 - c. The white-robed throng.
7. The silence of expectation.

IV. THE SEVEN TRUMPETS:

1. Judgment on the earth.
2. Judgment on the sea.
3. Judgment on rivers and fountains.
4. Judgment on sun and stars.
5. Judgment from beneath.
6. Judgment from Euphrates to the four winds:
 - a. The death of the third part of men.
 - b. The sealing of judgment.
 - c. The mystery of prophecy.
7. The mystery unsealed in Christ.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Apocalyptic literature in the Bible.
2. A comparison between John and Daniel.
3. The visions of John and the visions of Zechariah.
4. The message to the churches.
5. The four horses of the Apocalypse.
6. The wrath of the Lamb.
7. The purpose of the Book of Revelation.

STUDY LXXXIV

THE REVELATION

Assignment: Revelation 12-22.

I. SALVATION :

1. The woman and the dragon.
2. War in heaven.
3. Temptation on earth.
4. The beast warring with the saints :
 - a. His appearance.
 - b. His power.
5. The prophet of the beast :
 - a. Description.
 - b. Power.
 - c. Number.
6. Followers of the Lamb arrayed for war :
 - a. The multitude on Mount Zion.
 - b. The message of the angels.
 - c. The voice from heaven.
7. Harvest of judgment and salvation :
 - a. The sickle.
 - b. The song of Moses and the Lamb.

II. THE SEVEN GOLDEN BOWLS :

1. The first bowl, sores on men.
2. The second bowl, the sea becomes blood.
3. The third bowl, rivers and fountains become blood.
4. The fourth bowl, the sun has unusual heat.
5. The fifth bowl, afflictions in the kingdom of the beast.
6. The sixth bowl, judgment at Euphrates.

7. The seventh bowl, the end of judgment:
 - a. The mystery of Babylon.
 - b. The fall of Babylon.
 - c. The desolation of Babylon.
 - d. The hallelujah chorus.

III. THE WORD OF GOD AND THE THRONES OF JUDGMENT:

1. The fifth horse of the Apocalypse.
2. Birds to the supper of God.
3. Beast and false prophet punished.
4. The dragon bound.
5. The first resurrection.
6. War of Gog and Magog.
7. The final judgment.

IV. THE LAMB'S BRIDE:

1. The great voice from heaven.
2. The New Jerusalem:
 - a. Description.
 - b. River and tree of life.

V. EPILOGUE.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The number of the beast.
2. The fifth horse of the Apocalypse.
3. The tree of life in Hebrew literature.
4. The water of life in Hebrew literature.
5. The message of the Revelation to the present day.
6. "Behold I come quickly."

STUDY LXXXV

REVIEW

STUDY LXXI

1. Give an account of the early events of the Christian church.
2. Tell about Saul's conversion.

STUDY LXXII

1. Discuss the extension of the gospel to the Gentiles.
2. Give the itinerary and main events of each of Paul's missionary journeys.
3. Narrate Paul's earlier experience in Europe.

STUDY LXXIII

1. Give the main ideas of First Thessalonians.
2. Discuss the purpose and nature of Second Thessalonians.
3. State the thesis of Galatians and show how Paul proved it.

STUDY LXXIV

1. Indicate the topics discussed in First Corinthians.
2. What was Paul's positions as to spiritual gifts?
3. Quote First Corinthians 13.
4. Outline Paul's discussion of the resurrection.

STUDY LXXV

1. Indicate the main ideas in Second Corinthians.
2. Sum up Paul's experiences seen in the epistle.

STUDY LXXVI

1. Give the main doctrinal ideas in Romans.
2. Indicate some of the practical suggestions.

STUDY LXXVII

1. Discuss Paul's speeches before Felix and Agrippa.
2. Narrate four other events in the life of Paul.

STUDY LXXVIII

1. Outline the practical suggestions in Ephesians.
2. State the purpose and nature of Philemon.
3. Characterize the Pauline Christ.

STUDY LXXIX

1. Give the main church regulations in First Timothy.
2. Describe a Pauline church.

STUDY LXXX

1. Show the purpose of Hebrews and the writer's arguments for steadfastness.
2. Give brief sketches from the 11th chapter.

STUDIES LXXXI AND LXXXII

1. Sum up the teachings of James.
2. Indicate the nature and contents of First Peter.
3. Compare Second Peter and Jude.
4. Discuss the epistles of John.

STUDIES LXXXIII AND LXXXIV

1. Indicate the nature of the messages to the churches.
2. Discuss the imagery of the Revelation.
3. Give some of the striking pictures in the book.
4. Indicate the purpose of the book and its message to the present church.
5. Cite some of the more beautiful passages.
6. Give an account of the tree and water of life.

THIS TABLE, TAKEN FROM SEAY'S *Gist of the Old Testament*, PRESENTS THE SOURCES OF THE BIBLE MENTIONED
WITHIN ITS OWN LIMITS AND SHOWS THE STAGES BY WHICH IT CAME TOGETHER.

<p>Songs and Poems: Wars of Jehovah, Book of Jashar, Lamech, Deborah, Davidic Songs, etc.</p> <p>Annals and Histories: Kings of Judah, Kings of Israel.</p> <p>Seers and Prophets: Iddo, Gad, Nathan, Amos, Hosea, etc.</p> <p>Proverbs, Sayings, and Laws: Jotham's Fable, Judges ix, 7ff, Proverbs, Laws of Levites, etc.</p>	<p>Histories: Kings, Samuel, etc.</p> <p>Legal Codes: Deuteronomy, Leviticus.</p> <p>Prophets: Amos, etc.</p> <p>Collections: Psalms, Proverbs, etc.</p>	<p>Law, Prophets, Writings.</p> <p>Old Testament.</p>	<p>BIBLE.</p>
<p>Sayings (<i>Logia</i>), Mark, The Many (Luke i. 1), Jerusalem Records, "We" sources, Letters of Paul and others, Apocalypse.</p>	<p>The Gospels or Biographies of Jesus, Acts, Letters, Apocalypse, or Revelation.</p>	<p>New Testament.</p>	

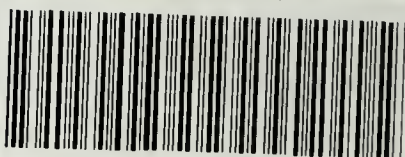
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